

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST

FAIR

Barometer 29.65

July 6, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 83. 2 p.m. 84.
Humidity 80 79

July 6, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 82. 2 p.m. 77.
Humidity 83 38

2841 號四十月五閏年寅甲

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1914.

一拜禮 號六月七英曆舊

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

THE AUSTRIAN TRAGEDY

IMPRESSIVE BURIAL.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received July 4.
The departure of the bodies of the late Archduke and his consort from Vienna was attended by all the Archdukes and the whole of the Garrison.

The bodies were placed on a special train at ten o'clock in the evening, for conveyance to Arstetten.

After the train had left, a crowd demonstrated outside the Serbian Legation, but ultimately dispersed.

The Interment.

London, Received July 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Pöchlarn says the coffins were removed from the train in a heavy rain-storm. A procession was formed at dawn, dense crowds assembling, and the bodies were then conveyed by ferry across the Danube. The cortege proceeded for two and a half miles up the hill to Arstetten Castle. The coffins were then placed on biers in the Castle church.

Priests and nuns alternately offered up prayers.

Exalted personages, together with the children of the Archduke and Duchess, arrived, later, when the remains were again blessed, and were then interred in the Castle vaults. The guard of honour was composed of veterans.

Emperor's Messages.

The Emperor Franz Joseph in a letter to the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers, says:—"The unhappy deed which cut off my beloved nephew and his noble-hearted consort has plunged me and my house into the most afflictive grief. The fanaticism of a small band of misguided persons cannot shake the sacred ties of affection between me and my people, whose joy and sorrow I have shared for 65 years. If I can bequeath to my successor the pledge of my love as my most priceless legacy, that will be the dearest reward of my paternal care."

In a Proclamation to the Army and Navy, the Emperor says:—"We bow with grief to the inscrutable will of the Almighty, Who has demanded an immeasurable sacrifice. Nevertheless, I do not abandon hope of a prosperous future, and I am convinced that the Monarchy's sure refuge is in the devotion of the loyal Austro-Hungarian forces."

Servia Warned.

Reuter's correspondent at Buda Pest says the semi-official *Pester Lloyd* criticises the discourtesy of the semi-official Serbian Press comments, and warns Belgrade of the necessity of an immediate change of tone, and of honourably fulfilling the obligations in connection with the crime, which was undoubtedly promoted in Belgrade.

MOTOR GRAND PRIX.

A GERMAN VICTORY.

London, Received July 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Lyons says in the race for the Motor Grand Prix, over a course of 467 miles, a German named Leutenantschayer using a Mercedes won in 421 minutes. Two more Germans, also driving Mercedes cars, were placed second and third.

TELEGRAMS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S DEATH.

WORLD-WIDE TRIBUTES.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received July 4.
Canadian papers published "extra-editions" announcing the death of Mr. Chamberlain and editorial articles paying tributes to him as an "Imperial statesman."

German papers give prominence to the event and print sympathetic appreciations and biographies of Mr. Chamberlain, paying tribute to his ability and devotion to his country's interests.

The newspapers are practically special "Chamberlain editions." Pages are devoted to obituary notices, quotations from his sayings, and tributes from his supporters and former opponents.

The Unionist papers publish glowing panegyrics, and say the tribute of the people is that he was the fount of inspiration to the men of his own race, and the representative of its virility in the eyes of the Empire and the world.

The Radical Press, while paying tributes to his patriotism and his services in revealing the Empire to democracy, are of opinion that his career would have been greater and more beneficent but for his defection from Radicalism.

The Funeral.

The funeral is to take place at Hookley Cemetery, Birmingham, on Monday. There will be a religious service at the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, at which probably the Lord Mayor and other Birmingham notabilities will attend; but as the deceased statesman wished that the funeral should be of the quietest character it is not desired that deputations outside Birmingham should attend.

Simultaneously, a Memorial Service will be held at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. Speaking at the Insurance Conference in London, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., said that Mr. Lloyd George had acknowledged to him that the death of Mr. Chamberlain had left him very depressed.

"Greatest Modern Imperialist."

London, Received July 5.
Reuter's Melbourne correspondent states that all the Australian papers print tributes to the late Mr. Chamberlain.

Mr. Deakin, the ex-Premier, describes him as the greatest modern Imperialist.

THE WILD LIFE OF CHINA.

Campaign for Protection.

All lovers of bird and animal life will hear with pleasure of the campaign which has been organised in favour of the protection of game in China—once a paradise of all kinds of birds and beasts, but now sadly depleted—against the ravages of the cold storage hunter. Within the past few years three refrigerating plants have been established on the Yangtze and three at Harbin, and the cold storage steamers annually take hundreds of thousands of pheasants, besides other birds, to London, Liverpool, and Hull.

TELEGRAMS.

HENLEY.

RESULT OF FINALS.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received July 5.
Beautiful weather favoured the finals day at Henley and an enormous crowd was present.

In the final for the Diamond Soules, Sinigaglia (Italy) beat Stuart (Trinity Hall, Cambridge).

In the final for the Grand Challenge Cup Harvard defeated Boston by 14 lengths.

Leander easily beat Mayence in the Stewards' Challenge Cup (fours) in 7min. 52secs.

Cadix College beat Jesus College (Cambridge) in the Thames Cup by three-quarters of a length in 7min. 27secs.

The Visitors' Cup was won by Lady Margaret's B.C., Cambridge, who easily defeated Magdalen College, Oxford, in 8min. 26secs.

The Ladies' Plate was won by Pembroke, who out-rowed First Trinity by two and a half lengths in 7min. 25secs.

The London Rowing Club defeated Lady Margaret's B.C. in the Wyfolds (fours) by 14 lengths in 8min. 35secs.

Trinity Hall defeated Third Trinity in the Goblets by a length in 8min. 2secs.

TURKEY & GREECE.

A SERIOUS ALLEGATION.

London, Received July 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens says the newspapers state that a Turkish destroyer on Friday bombed, and captured a Greek sailing vessel, which was transporting refugees from Chios.

"THE GLORIOUS FOURTH."

A JOINT CELEBRATION.

London, Received July 5.
Reuter's correspondent at St. Alban's, Vermont, says the United States and Canadian troops jointly celebrated Independence Day and the Centenary of the Anglo-American peace.

During the past winter close upon 1,000,000 pheasants were exported from Manchuria alone, together with nearly 15,000 hazel hens and partridges. The Yangtze exporters include deer, hares, anise, quail, and wild duck in their consignments. Of the rose deer an annual export of 100,000 skins would be a very moderate estimate. Tracts of country once dense with game—for instance, the districts round Wuhu and round the lower end of the Tientsin-Pakow railway—are now almost swept bare.

The methods of the Chinese hunters are callous to the extreme. Their guns are seldom strong enough to kill a deer outright, and sooner than stain the animal's coat by cutting its throat, they commonly skin the wretched animal alive. As for pheasants—hens and cocks, nesting season and open season, all are alike to them.

TELEGRAMS.

LAWN TENNIS.

WILDING DEFEATED.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received July 5.
The world's lawn tennis championships were played at Wimbledon in sunshine, and before 10,000 spectators.

Brookes beat Wilding (the holder) in the challenge round of the Gent's Singles by 6-4, 6-4, 7-5.

Brookes volleyed superbly and led throughout. In the first and second sets Wilding led until the score was 4-4. There was a tremendous struggle in the third set, and excitement was intense. Brookes persistently attacked, and Wilding's backhand play came in for an ovation.

In the challenge round of the Ladies' Singles, Mrs. Lambert Chambers beat Mrs. Larcombe, 7-5, 6-4.

HOME CRICKET.

London, Received July 5.
Middlesex beat Worcestershire at Dudley by an innings and 21 runs.

Cambridge University beat M.C.C. at Lord's by 28 runs. The matches Yorks v. Hants, at Hull, Essex v. Kent at Leyton and Sussex v. Warwickshire at Nuneaton, were drawn, the first-named team in each instance securing three points.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

WORKERS ON STRIKE.

London, Received July 4.
Two thousand employees at Woolwich Arsenal have struck work as a protest against the dismissal of a fitter who declined to erect some machinery because the concrete bedding upon which it was to be placed had been constructed by free labourers.

Eight thousand have now struck, and work has been brought to a standstill.

A "Revolution."

London, Received July 5.
At a mass meeting of Woolwich strikers, Mr. Thompson, President of the Labour Protection League, which controls 3,000 men, announced that all labour organisations had ordered their men to come out solidly, so that not a man could enter the Arsenal in the morning.

Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., said the next 24 hours would see a revolution in Woolwich.

Fashion joins in the hunt. Sixteen years ago egrets were common in Fuhkien province. They are all gone. A craze arose a year or two ago for the so-called peacocks' feathers worn by mandarins, chiefly produced by the beautiful eared pheasant, now all but extinct. Reeve's pheasant was once common in Northern Chihli. Its lovely tail feathers have brought it to the verge of total disappearance.

In view of this shocking and ruinous slaughter foreign sportsmen and naturalists are combining in Shanghai to memorialise the President, and some of the Chinese are taking up the idea. All that is necessary is to prohibit the export of game. The Customs will be able to do the rest. Once the demand stops the slaughter will stop. It may be necessary for China to get the Diplomatic Body to acquiesce in the prohibition, but in such a case that should not be difficult. For the alternative is that in a very few years China will be bare of all wild life.

TELEGRAMS.

A. A. A. CONTESTS.

THE FINALS.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received July 5.
The second day's contests in the A. A. A. Championships were favoured with glorious weather, and there was a large crowd present.

The finals resulted as follows:—

Half-mile flat—Baker, of America, 1min. 54.2-5secs.

Throwing the hammer—O. Lind, of Sweden (last year's winner), 163ft. 3.1-2inches.

100 yards flat—W. R. Applegarth (Polytechnic), 10secs.

Two miles, steepclimb—Frost (Spark Hill Harriers), 11 min. 10.3-5secs.

200 yards flat—W. R. Applegarth, 21.1-5secs. (equals world's record).

120 yards hurdles—G. H. Gray (Salford Harriers, last year's winner), 15.4-5secs.

High jump—Ohler, of America, 6ft. 2.2-4inches.

Quarter-mile flat—O. N. Seadhouse (Blackheath), 50secs.

One mile flat—G. W. Hulton, Surrey, 4min. 22secs.

Long jump—Kingsford, of London, 23ft. 3.4-4inches.

Two miles walking race—E. Bridge, of Lancashire (holder), 13min. 57.1-5secs.

One mile relay—Polytechnic Harriers, 3min. 31.3-5secs.

Pole jump—Sjoberg, of Sweden, 11ft. 2inches.

Throwing the javelin—Kozzan, of Hungary, 195ft. 11inches.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

INDIFFERENT ELECTORS.

London, Received July 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Mexico City states that elections for a President and Vice-President by Deputies and Senators, were held to-day in portions of the Republic controlled by Huerta. Indifference was generally manifested, and there was almost complete abstention from voting in the capital.

Huerta appeared to be the favoured candidate for the Presidency and Blanquet for the Vice-Presidency.

MR. ROOSEVELT.

GIVES UP JOURNALISM.

London, Received July 5.
Mr. Roosevelt has resigned the associate editorship of the *Outlook* in order to have more time for his political work.

The Supremacy of Christianity.

Bishop Welldon, speaking to the Victoria Institute at the Royal Society of Arts on "The Supremacy of Christianity," said his wanderings through the world had convinced him that Christianity was the only possible religion of the world. Christianity alone had succeeded in fusing the East and West. It was an Oriental religion, which had become the religion of the civilised Western world. The gulf between the East and the West was more likely to be bridged in the long run by Christianity than by any other force.

TELEGRAMS.

THE THAMES MISHAP.

ANOTHER VERSION.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received July 4.
Further details of the tragic moonlight trip on the Thames state:—It appears that the party, which included Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Asquith and the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Ridley, was a very festive one. Sir Denis Anson, who is a New Zealander, dived into the water for a joke. The bandsman, and then Count Benckendorff, attempted to save him. Sir Denis Anson was the successor to Sir W. R. Anson, who was until his death at the beginning of last month M.P. for Oxford University.

BRITISH NAVAL VISIT.

THE CZAR'S FAREWELL.

London, Received July 4.
Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent says the Czar visited the departing British Squadron in his yacht, and hoisted his flag as Admiral of the Fleet. There was a cordial exchange of salutes and signals.

THE SUFFRAGISTS.

BURN IRISH MANSION.

London, Received July 4.
Ballymenoch House, County Down, containing valuable pictures and heirlooms, has been burned. This is the third mansion in the vicinity of Belfast that has been destroyed by suffragists.

DEFENCE OF NORWAY.

London, Received July 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Christiania says the Storting has voted £644,500 for extraordinary measures of defence.

INSURANCE ACT.

A YEAR'S WORKING.

London, Received July 5.
The second report on the working of the Insurance Act shows that there are 11,221,753 depositors in England alone. The receipts for the year totalled £26,661,618, and payments £14,360,746.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Latest cricket results appear on this page.

The funeral of the late Mr. Chamberlain takes place to-day.

The concluding results at Henley are given to-day.

Results of the finals in the A.A.A. Championships are given to-day.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Mr. Will Crooks says there will be a "revolution" in Woolwich.

Brookes beat Wilding in the final of the Lawn Tennis Singles Championship.

The Norwegian Parliament has voted £844,500 for extraordinary defence measures.

Eight thousand workers have struck at Woolwich Arsenal, where work is at a standstill.

Features of the second report on the working of the Insurance Act are given in a telegram.

The first, second and third prizes in the Motor Grand Prix went to German competitors.

Mrs. Lambert Chambers beat Mrs. Larcombe in the Ladies' Singles Championship at Wimbledon.

Mr. Roosevelt has resigned the associate editorship of the *Outlook* to devote more time to politics.

Telegrams give impressive descriptions of the interment of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his Consort.

American and Canadian troops jointly celebrated Independence Day and the Peace Centenary at St. Albans, Vermont.

In the elections for President and Vice-President at Mexico City there was almost complete abstention from voting.

Greek papers state that a Turkish destroyer bombarded and captured a Greek sailing vessel engaged in transporting refugees.

The Austrian Emperor refers in pathetic terms to the double assassination in letters to the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers.

NEWS.

Further donations to the West River Floods relief fund appear in this issue.

In connection with the alleged robbery near Rennie's Mill an Indian has been arrested.

The Langkat output for the past three days was 249, 220, 219 tons respectively.

A Chinese ran amok in Queen's Road on Saturday and was captured only with difficulty.

The monthly meeting of the Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul was held yesterday.

General news appear on page 3, log book on page 6, and commercial news on page 9 of this issue.

A Chinese detective is alleged to have been murdered at Taikoo Docks, on Saturday. No arrest has been made.

P. C. Swann had to go to hospital to receive attention to wounds inflicted by an insane Chinese at 80, Queen's Road East.

DON'T FORGET

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Saturday July 11.
Third Gymkhana Meeting.
V.R.O. Aquatic Fete—9 p.m.
Monday July 13.
H.K. University Matriculation Examination.

Wednesday July 15.
Meeting of Shareholders, Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—12.30 p.m.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese, graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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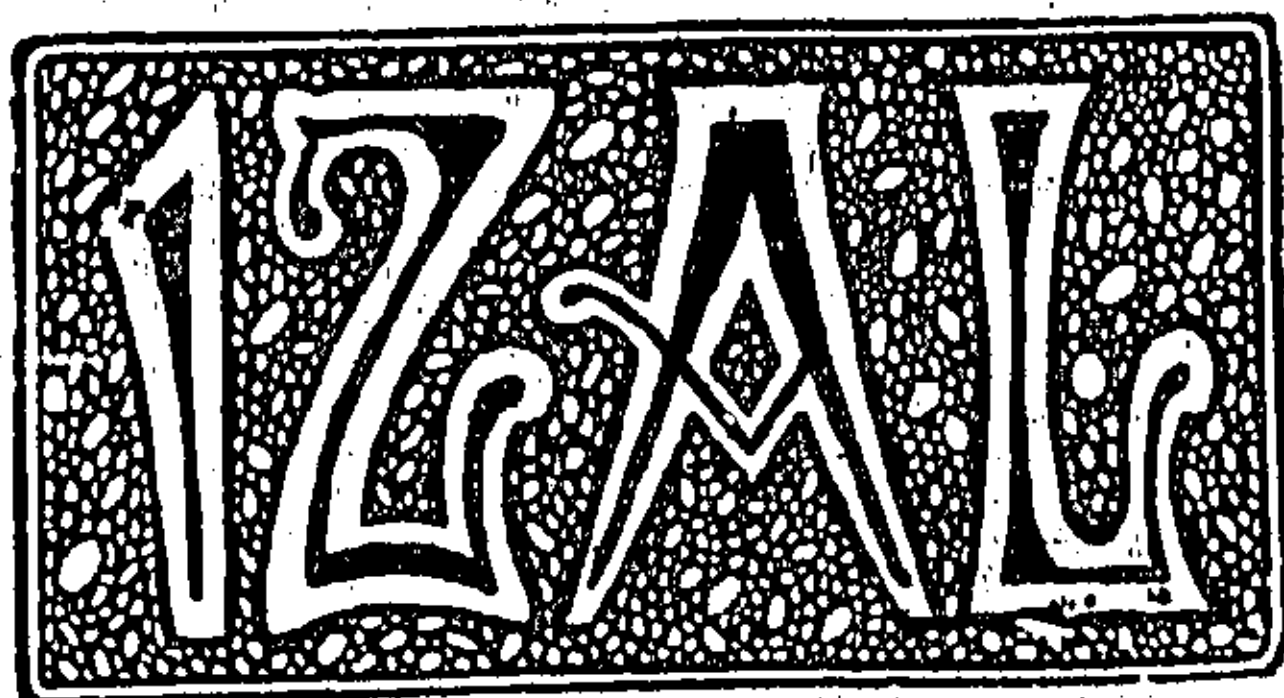
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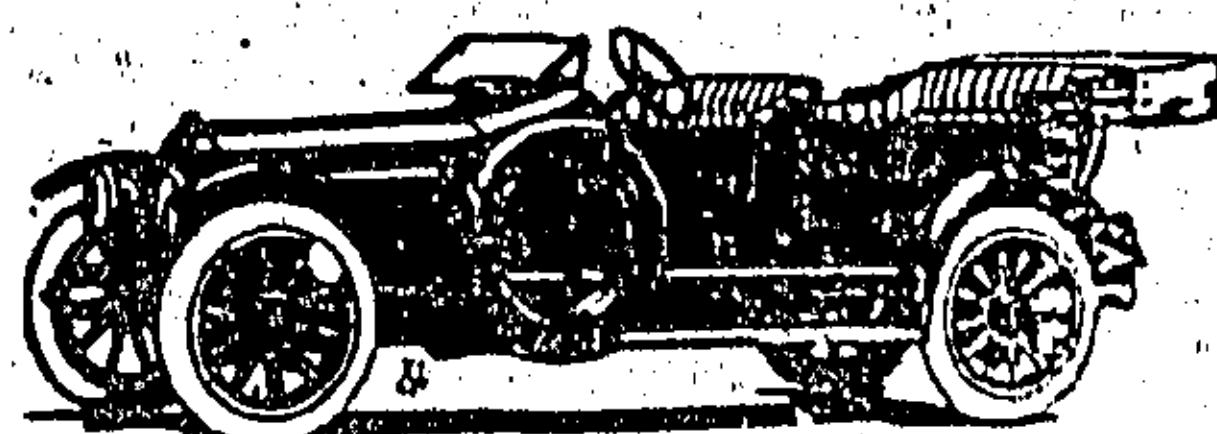
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OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Chinese Women: Bishop Scott, speaking before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, said that in no respect is the change now coming over China more noticeable than in its respect to the status of women, and he added that in no part of the world have social changes come about more rapidly than in this country. The meaning of his Lordship's remark is very significant. The China of ten years from now will be vastly different from the China of to-day, and great care should be taken not to spoil the women. It is good to know that the Secretary for Chinese Affairs in Hongkong is on the alert, that certain severe restrictions have been imposed on Chinese theatricals in this Colony simply because of the newly claimed freedom of Chinese women and as he says, "it will not be possible for some time to relax any of the precautions now taken."

Daily Press.

Coasting Trade in Japan.

The latest news is that negotiations are going on between the two Governments in regard to the matter, presumably with the view of inducing Japan to throw open her coast to British ships in return for free access to the British coasting trade. There are difficulties in the way of such an arrangement, notably the most-favoured-nation clause in the treaties, but if these are overcome we shall again witness an arrangement based upon a threatened reaction against the present fiscal policy of the British Government. We have no desire to enter here into the merits of the arguments of the Free Traders and the Protectionists, but it may be pointed out that these new departures tend to cut away the ground from under the Protectionists' feet; since they show that it is possible for a free-trade country to enter into arrangements which the Protectionists claimed were only possible by a reversal of the fiscal policy. It is true, as pointed out above, that such arrangements have only been rendered possible by the threatened danger of the abandonment of free-trade, but precedents established under abnormal conditions often continue to be followed under normal conditions.

China Mail.

An Imperial Statesman.

Not since the death of Mr. Gladstone has so deep an impression been made at Home and throughout the British Empire by the passing away of a distinguished Parliamentarian than has been made by the death, just announced, of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. Opinions regarding the attitude that ought to be adopted when considering this remarkable man have long been and will doubtless long continue to be very varied and perhaps be equally wide of the mark. That he was a man who loomed large in the public mind and was one whose political work was greatly admired by many and as cordially disliked by others, who, nevertheless, could not but admire the man's undoubted ability in many directions, is well-known even to those who have merely a superficial knowledge of the British politics of the past half century. At times during that deeply interesting period, with its political warfare over many controversies of the first importance, even the great and powerful personality of Gladstone hardly dominated the scene more conspicuously than did that of the great man whose loss is now being universally mourned.

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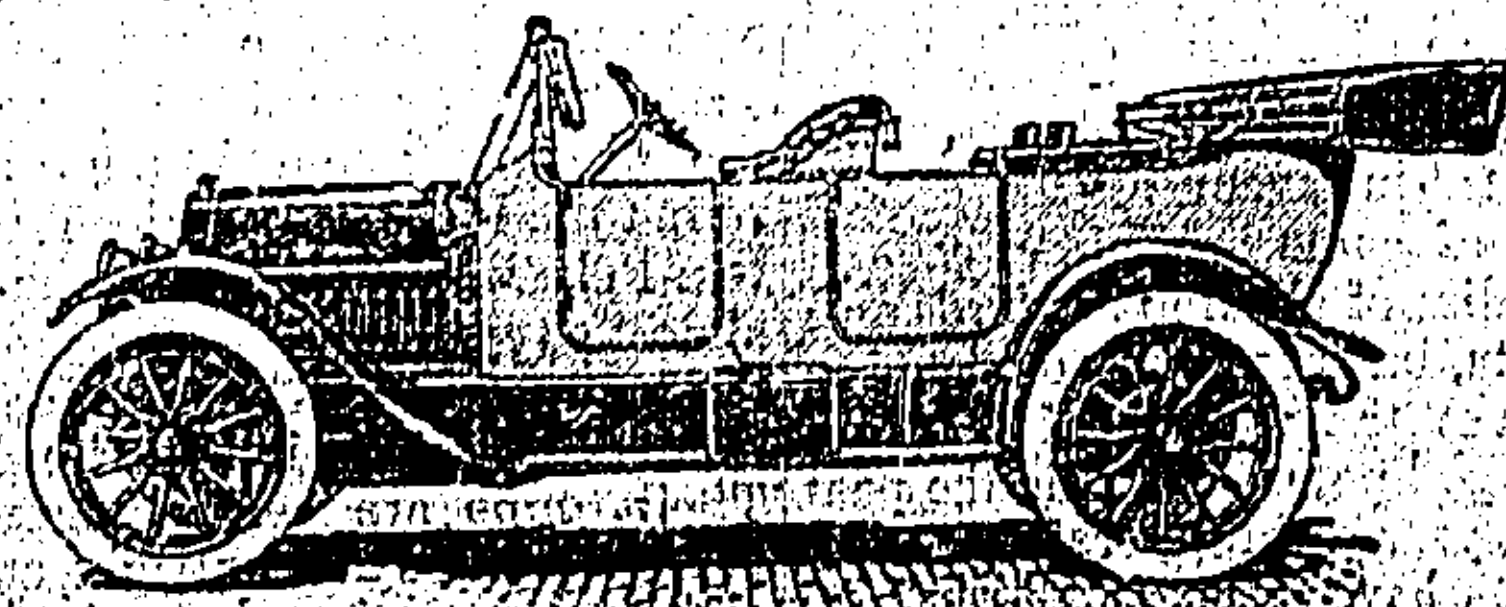
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GENERAL NEWS.

Lt. Colonel E. F. Twigg, Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Twigg, who has just been appointed commandant of the 124th Duchesse of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry, Tientsin, North China, has been connected with the Indian Army since 1888, when he joined it from the "Green Howards," in which he had served a short time. He shared in the operations of 1895-96 in East Africa against the Mezu rebels (medal), in which service the 124th took an active part.

Major Tarver D.S.O., Major A. L. Tarver, D.S.O., appointed second in command of the 124th, is an old officer of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, with which he served three years before joining the Indian Army in 1893. He reached his present rank in 1903, has held several staff appointments in India, and has the East African campaign, 1890 (medal), the Tirah Expedition, 1897-98 (medal with two clasps), and the North-West Frontier Expedition, 1908, including the actions of Maita and Kharga, the operations in the Zakka Khel country, and in the Mohmand country (mentioned in despatches, D.S.O., medal with clasps) to his credit.

The Sack of Kalgan. Peking, June 29.—Several newspapers hint that the Kalgan mutiny was inspired by southern revolutionaries, while similar reports are being circulated in Peking. Well informed circles, however, consider that there is not the slightest justification for such reports, and perhaps the fact that the mutineers were principally men from Hsuehchow is partly responsible for the rumour, although friends of Dr. Sun Yat-sen lose no opportunity of magnifying this and other troubles with a view to discrediting the Central Government.

Statue to Roger Bacon. The seventh centenary of the birth of Roger Bacon, in 1214, was commemorated at Oxford on Wednesday by the unveiling of a statue in the University Museum and by the delivery of a series of addresses. The statue, which is the work of Mr. Herbert Pinker, was unveiled by Sir Archibald Geikie, O.M., chairman of the executive committee for the commemoration, in the presence of a distinguished audience, and was accepted on behalf of the University by the Chancellor, Lord Curzon of Kedleston.

Lord Haldane on Ulster. The Lord Chancellor, speaking at Oxford on June 6, said:—This was a time when moderation of statement and the avoidance of reproaches were above all essential. He gave his opponents the fullest and most sincere credit for the reality and the firmness of their convictions. Sir Edward Carson had said things which he could wish he had not said, but he knew how hard a battle he had to fight, and he knew, too, that Sir Edward had done his best to keep things quiet in Ulster. (Cheers.) But he had raised an army in Ulster with the inevitable result that a counter army had been raised in other parts of Ireland, an army which threatened even to exceed the Ulster army in numbers. Both forces were gross illegalities and utterly unconstitutional, and one of the things the Government had had to consider was whether they should interfere with them or not. On the whole, he thought it had been a wise decision to leave events to take their course. It was not part of their desire or of their duty to coerce opinion in Ulster.

Canadian Naturalization. Ottawa, June 4.—The new naturalization Bill was given a third reading in the House of Commons to-day. Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved an amendment to strike out the clauses giving the Secretary of State power to grant or refuse naturalization papers without giving reasons for his action. Mr. Doherty, Minister of Justice, said that this discretionary power was considered by the Imperial Conference of 1911 to be one of the essentials of legislation. This amendment was lost. Objection was also taken to the clause providing that a woman married to an alien should herself become an alien. The clause was allowed to stand.

NOTICE

NEW SHIPMENT

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SUGAR.

The World's Production.

The present position of the sugar industry of the United Kingdom may be ascertained by a brief reference to the world production. In his circular of December 19 last Mr. F. O. Licht estimated that the beetroot crop for 1913-14 would yield 8,475,000 tons. To this must be added 640,000 tons of American beet, with which Mr. Licht does not deal. Messrs. Willett and Gray, of New York, on December 18 last estimated the cane yield of the world for 1913-14 at 7,007,014 tons. Adding to these estimates the stocks on August 31 last, the world's supply for 1913-14 would be approximately 17,500,000 tons. In fact, it is considerably more, as great quantities of sugar are produced in India and elsewhere for local consumption of which no record is available. Still, of the production for which statistics are available it will be seen that the United Kingdom consumes about one-ninth.

Sources of Supply. Except for the American production referred to, the Continent of Europe provides the whole of the beet output, Germany being the largest producer and Austria-Hungary and Russia coming next with about equal amounts. Last year, of our total imports of sugar, refined and unrefined, which amounted to 39,425,060 cwt., Germany sent no less than 9,334,972 cwt. of refined and 9,433,772 cwt. of unrefined; Austria-Hungary sent 3,988,623 cwt. of refined and 3,220,767 cwt. of unrefined; the Netherlands, 3,575,777 cwt. of refined and 227,546 cwt. of unrefined; and Belgium, 998,398 cwt. of refined and 50,520 cwt. of unrefined. These figures are a good indication of our principal sources of beet supply. Cuba leads in cane production with nearly 2½ million tons, and Java is second with about 1½ millions. But last year, owing to the Eastern demand, scarcely any supplies were sent to this country from Java, in contrast with 3,650,870 cwt. in 1912. Cuba, however, sent 4,479,604 cwt., as against 1,732,866 cwt. in 1912. The British West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras sent 954,230 cwt., about an average supply; Peru's contribution fell off by over 50 per cent. to 550,408 cwt.; Mauritius sent 403,589 cwt., as against considerably more in former years. A big drop was noted in supplies from British India, and also from Bayli and St. Domingo, and Brazil. In addition to the countries and possessions named, we draw supplies of cane from Dutch Guiana, Mexico, and various parts of the Empire where cultivation of the cane is extending.

The Refining Industry. Refining is carried on in the United Kingdom principally at London, Liverpool, and Greenock. For more than a decade, Bristol, which once did a great deal of refining, has been out of the reckoning. There used to be a little done at Plymouth, but the total production of this centre

was never of great importance. The chief refineries in the three principal centres to-day are for the most part firms of old standing, some of which are known throughout the world.

In 1913 the amount of sugar refined in London, Liverpool, and Greenock according to brokers' circulars was 940,578 tons, as compared with 917,903 tons and 903,498 tons in 1912 and 1911 respectively. Imports of refined sugar in the same three years were 908,945 tons, 822,547 tons, and 920,000 tons respectively. Deducting exports of home refined of 23,769 tons in 1913, 20,262 tons in 1912, and 30,262 tons in 1911, it will be seen that the United Kingdom consumption of refined sugar was 1,825,754 tons in 1913, 1,711,188 tons in 1912, and 1,798,266 tons in 1911. The foregoing figures further show that approximately half the sugar consumed was refined in the United Kingdom.

Beetroot and cane were used in each of the three ports during 1913, in about the proportion of 40 per cent. of cane and 60 per cent. of beet. The majority of the refiners use both cane and beet; indeed, at present there is only one refinery in Great Britain which refines cane alone. This is one of the Greenock firms; its produce as a rule enjoys a premium. The quantity of sugar now refined in cane and beet producing countries is steadily increasing, but with a corresponding increase in foreign consumption the proportion of imports of refined to the quantity refined in this country does not vary much.

Chinese Order for Britisher. The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Mr. William Henderson, Chief Accountant, Peking-Mukden Railway, His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to wear the Insignia of the Six Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, which decoration has been conferred upon him by the President of the Republic of China, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him.

Safer Life-Jackets. According to the narrative of the first officer of the Storstad, floating masses were discovered in the water after the Empress of Ireland sank, "which on examination proved to be people with heads drooping beneath the surface, hanging limply in lifebelts." As the two greatest shipping disasters of recent years occurred in calm water—those to the Titanic and Empress of Ireland—it seems highly desirable that attention should be directed to the type of life-jackets employed. Life-jackets are, when boats fail, the last hope of the non-swimmer. We understand says the Times that the Board of Trade is seriously considering a proposal only to approve life-jackets which automatically turn the persons encased

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA/CAFÉ is sure to tempt you.

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No. 7 Stewart Terrace, thoroughly renovated and in good order.
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TO LET.—With immediate possession. Office:—2nd Floor of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank's Building No. 7 Queen's Road Central. Also Large Godown in Basement of same building. Apply to DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

TO LET.—Four roomed house in Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Cheap rental. Shop with Godown attached. Nathan Rd. Kowloon. Kowloon Marine Lot No. 48 with Wharf.
Flat in Nathan Rd. Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO. LTD.
Alexandra Building's

TO LET.—From 1st May, 1914 No. 104a, The Peak, furnished. Apply to S. J. DAVID & Co. Prince's Buildings.

ed on to their backs and prevent their heads from falling into the water. Such jackets would prevent the drowning of persons through fainting in the water, which is believed to have been a frequent cause of loss of life. An impartial examination of the best type of life-jackets available would obviously be in the interests of the travelling public.

NOTICE.

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THE QUEEN OF
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ABSOLUTELY PURE.

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Large Tin Cents 60.

CURE FOR
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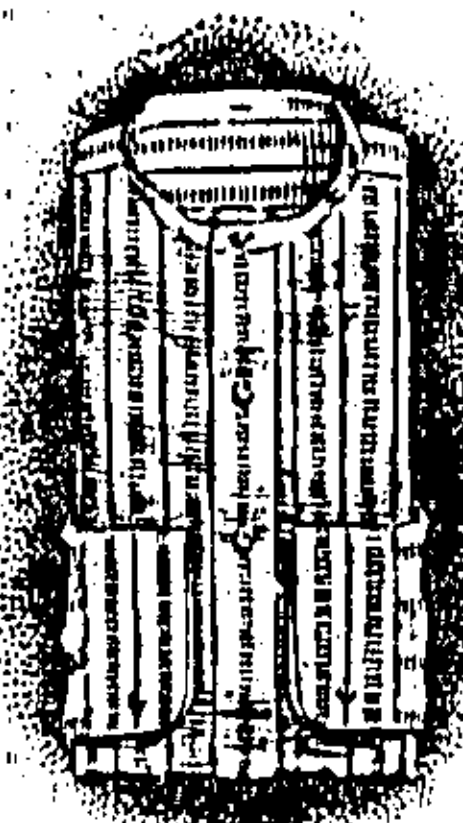
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PYERIS.

Chemically, an exact reproduction of a well-known German spring, at half the price. Blends Perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky. Once try a Whisky Pyeris and you will ask for it again.
Prices:—\$0.85 per doz. Pints. \$0.50 per doz. Splits.

STONE GINGER BEER.

The only fermented Stone Ginger Beer in the Far East. The real charm of Stone Ginger Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger Beer can be said to be genuine.
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FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY. Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.
Prices:—\$1.00 per doz. Pints. \$0.60 per doz. Splits.

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The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

(Payable in Advance.)

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

SETH.—On the 5th July at the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Hennessey SETH a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 6, 1914.

BRITISH ENGINEERING IN CHINA.

Though it is almost as true to-day as ever it was that things move slowly in China, evidence has not been wanting of late that there is a rustling among the dry bones so far as industrial developments are concerned. Gradually the Chinese are beginning to perceive the benefits which will flow from the opening up of the country. That much is proved from the recent grants of concessions to foreign concerns in quite a number of provinces, as also is it from the inauguration of enterprises by the Chinese themselves in one or two quarters. The present may, indeed, be looked upon as the concession era; and that, of course, means great opportunities to foreign capitalists and manufacturers alike. In this connection the point has often been made that British trade organisations are not as wide awake to the openings as they might be, and, as the facts are analysed, there appear good grounds for the contention.

Merchant firms hitherto have, generally speaking, held to the view that all contracts of any size must necessarily be closed in one or other of the large Treaty Ports. That attitude is regarded as fallacious by a correspondent to the *Times*, residing in Chungking, West China. Mr. P. E. Nettle—who says from experience that the people would much rather deal with a concern established in their vicinity. He deals in his letter with the subject of British engineering in Szechuan, a Province of boundless commercial possibilities, and some of his views are well worth emphasising. Let us take, first of all, one or two of his remarks regarding what others are doing. Mr. Nettle states that under the cloak of the Y.M.C.A. our American friends are establishing a permanent exhibition of modern machinery, the Industrial Department of the Association being in the hands of an American technical expert whose influence will naturally benefit his nationals. Continental competitors, he says, are also active, with the result that practically 75 per cent. of the machinery erected in the Province within the last decade is of German origin, while the only British-made plants sold in recent years, for electrical purposes, have been supplied by German firms. More than that, the writer does not remember having met a single representative of British engineering manufacturers within the past five years. What is the remedy proposed to alter this state of affairs? It is rightly realised that no merchant firm can be expected to maintain a high-salaried technical man in an interior province where, however bright the prospects may be, they must bear a heavy expense for an indefinite period. The point to be borne in mind is that at present engineering business is handicapped by lack of engineering knowledge on the part of the prospective buyer, and consequently Mr. Nettle suggests the advisability of British manufacturers whose products are suitable for the market, and who wish to participate in the development which is sure to come, instituting and maintaining, either in Chungking or Chengtu, a permanent exhibit of their machinery, and also providing a number of native assistants as well as a technical man to instruct purchasers in the use of their appliances. He suggests, with this end in view, the formation of a group of manufacturers for the purpose of maintaining such an exhibit, and for the general exploitation of the Province.

There can be no doubt that there is much sound, practical common-sense in Mr. Nettle's suggestions, for if British engineering firms are to secure a fair share of the business in China they must devise some method for placing their goods directly before the prospective buyers. The Hongkong University is doing a great work in acquainting the rising generation with the most modern types of British machinery, but it must take many years before the effects of that work become widely felt. Something must be done in the meantime, and advice such as that tendered by the correspondent named is worthy of the fullest and most careful consideration at the hands of British manufacturers.

The National Championships.

The week-end has seen an invasion of England by foreign athletes anxious to carry away honours in the national championships. In view of the efforts which are being made in Britain towards securing better British representation at the next Olympic games, the championships ran over two days this year and were invested with more than ordinary interest. Quite a number of the championships have gone abroad, but sufficient remained in Britain to justify the statement that there is any amount of athletic ability in the old country if only it can be developed. That genuine runner, G. W. Hutson, of the Surrey Athletic Club, repeated last year's feat of winning the four miles despite a strong foreign entry, and as he also ran away with the mile in good time he had a fine afternoon. Only a day or two ago we read in a Home paper that Hutson expected to win both, and had said so; he is not given to speaking like that without knowing just what he can do.

Applegarth's Feat.

That great little runner, Applegarth, won the 100 yards and the furlong, the latter in 21.1-5 seconds. That is tremendous going and equals the world record jointly held by B. J. Wefers, D. J. Kelly and R. C. Craig. But these three put up the time in America and relatively Applegarth's time is better. Lind of Sweden retained his title in the hammer throwing and did nearly eight feet better than last year. Possibly big Tom Nicholson did not travel from the Kyles of Bute. He expressed himself, a few years ago, as tired of winning this championship, and he certainly had a monopoly of it for a number of years. Of the nineteen events decided, eleven fell to England—neither Scotland nor Ireland won an event this year—and eight went abroad. There is nothing much to get despondent over in the results of this year's contests.

Wilding's Defeat.

Anticipations have been rather upset by the victory of N.E. Brookes over A.F. Wilding in the challenge round of the Lawn Tennis Singles at Wimbledon. The latter has held the championship honour since 1910, and few, if any, thought that he would be beaten by three straight sets, as he has been by Brookes. Of course, the latter has had the advantage of playing right through the competition—we say advantage because there is nothing like playing for one's "life" to bring out the best in a player. Wilding, of course, would be practising hard, but practice play is never so satisfactory as actual match play. In the match under notice victory was attained by three sets to love and 19 games to 13. The winner appears to have got off the mark well, and this no doubt had much to do with his victory. The holder put up a great tussle in the third set, which went twelve games, and had he been able to win it, the result might have worn a different aspect.

Colonials to the Fore.

However, no-one will grudge Brookes his win. He is a magnificent player, and one who has done fine service for Australia in international competitions. This is the second time he has been champion, his other win being as far back as 1907, when he beat the famous H. L. Doherty. It is worth noting, too, that Wilding is also a Colonial—a New Zealander. What bearing the win of Brookes will have on the Davis Cup Competitions it will be interesting to see. The trophy is at present held by America, who also held it from 1900 to 1902; the British Isles held it in their possession from 1903 to 1906, and again won it in 1912, while Australasia held it from 1907 till 1911. This year there is a record entry, and a great struggle should result for the honour.

Straits Rubber Co., Ltd.

The Directors of the Straits Rubber Company, Ltd., have declared an Interim Dividend in respect of the year ending December 31, 1914, of 7½ per cent. less income-tax payable on June 9.

DAY BY DAY.

TO BE BRIGHT AND CHEERFUL OFTEN REQUIRES AN EFFORT. THERE IS A CERTAIN ART IN KEEPING OURSELVES HAPPY. IN THIS RESPECT, AS IN OTHERS, WE REQUIRE TO WATCH OVER AND MANAGE OURSELVES ALMOST AS IF WE WERE SOMEBODY ELSE.—Avebury.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 84; sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 75; sunshine.

The Mails.

The French and English Mails of June 2 and 6 were delivered in London on July 4.

Count the Columns.

On Saturday the *Telegraph* published 40 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 33 published.

Shooting of Dogs.

The police at Kowloon were again dog-shooting on Saturday night.

Back Again.

Mr. J. D. Auld was a passenger by the *Shinyo Maru* which arrived in port yesterday.

Fall Down Stairs.

A widow who had the misfortune to fall down the stairs at 28 Praya, Kennedy Town has been removed to the hospital.

Injured by Plant Pot.

A chair coolie has been sent to the hospital suffering from injuries sustained through a plant pot falling from a house in Sai Street.

Shinyo's Passengers.

The *Shinyo Maru*, which arrived in port yesterday, brought to Hongkong 60 first-class, 24 second-class and 129 steerage passengers.

Squally Weather.

The *s.s. Laertes*, which arrived from Saigon yesterday, reports East to S.E. winds and fine weather to the Paracels; thence to Hongkong, squally with rain.

Heavy Weather.

The *s.s. Esang*, which arrived from Shanghai on Saturday, reports being under the lee of the Fuyan Islands from the 1st inst. till 4 a.m. on the 2nd, owing to very heavy weather.

Alleged Murder Case.

A further week's remand has been ordered in the case in which three men are detained in connection with the alleged murder at Tai Kok Tsui.

Removed to Hospital.

Some person unknown has inflicted injuries on another Chinese in Queen's Road East. These are not of a serious nature, and the injured one has been removed to the hospital.

Shopkeeper's Loss.

The police report that a shopkeeper of 134 Des Vaux Road has complained that some person stole from his house clothing valued \$10, jewellery valued \$88 and money to the extent of \$19.

Stolen Purse.

A clerk residing at 44, Connaught Road West, has reported to the police that whilst booking a ticket at the Star Ferry on the 5th inst., some person stole his purse from his pocket containing \$36.45.

Stolen from the Cubicle.

A comrade residing at the Fung On boarding-house, Connaught Road Central, reports to the police that some person has stolen from his cubicle a bag containing jewellery valued \$61, and money to the extent of \$146. The bag and \$3 have been recovered.

Confused Seas.

The *s.s. Kaifong* arrived from Haiphong yesterday and reported strong easterly winds, confused seas and rainy squalls. The *s.s. Taiyuan*, which arrived from Australia to-day, had fine weather as far as Manila, from whence she experienced moderate winds and confused swells from S.W. and East.

Cotton Spinning.

One of the reasons given for the removal of the plant of the Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Co. to Shanghai was that the hot, damp climate of the summer greatly hampered spinning operations here. The *Indian and Eastern Engineer*, commenting on this, remarks that similar conditions in Bombay have not militated against success.

MAN RUNS AMOK.

EXCITING INCIDENT IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

Captured after a Fight in a Cock Loft.

An exciting incident took place on Saturday afternoon when a Chinese, apparently of unsound mind ran amok at 88, Queen's Road East. The first sign of trouble was when the Chinese rushed into a coffin maker's shop and into a cock loft where he hid himself. P.O. Swann went up to arrest the man and received a severe blow on the head with a bar of iron. This caused a deep gash which necessitated the removal of the unfortunate officer to hospital for treatment.

The idea was then conceived of turning the hose into the loft to dislodge the man but without success. In the meantime from his fastness the madman kept up a brisk fire of missiles, hurling stones, wood and timber with great effect, on the police below. Inspector McHardy was struck in the abdomen, and Sgt. Pitt on the leg.

On the instructions of the inspector, a hole was then cut above the cock loft and as the madman crossed the opening his arm was seized by a civilian. Inspector McHardy warned the civilian against being bitten, as the effects might be serious, but the Chinese was quickly seized by the leg, dragged up through the hole and handcuffed, being subsequently conveyed to the asylum.

A bluejacket who endeavoured to get the man out previous to his capture received a stone fall in the month, the force of which did considerable damage.

Valuable assistance was rendered to the police by Mr. Howard of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and Warder Johnson.

The police state that the man, whose name is San Yee, came from Canton, on the 3rd inst., and was found to have in his possession a number of carpenter's tools which he used in his attempt to avoid arrest. The injuries to the constable are not, however, of a very serious nature.

GYMKHANA MEETING

Entries and Weights in Three Events.

The entries and weights for the once round handicap and the one and a quarter mile handicap, at Happy Valley on Saturday are as follows:—

Once Round Handicap—A. Class.	
Nigerian Chief	155
Lorenzo	155
Finkle Bird	155
Gilgwyn	153
Monarch Dahlia	153
Mallard	149
Pegasus	149
Mascotte	149
Flying Kangaroo	147
Matchlock	146
Once Round Handicap—B. Class.	
Amun Ra	158
Unity	152
Goode Hop	150
Danin	150
Sevington	147
Reliance	147
Radiance Dahlia	147
Fluke	146
Valsalini	146

One and a Quarter Mile Handicap.	
Roman Chief	180
Nigerian Chief	158
Rosario	157
Lorenzo	154
Gilgwyn	153
Finkle Bird	153
Monarch Dahlia	153
Amun Ra	152
Danin	151
Mascotte	149
Mallard	148
Sevington	147
Reliance	146
Valsalini	146

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 11.27 a.m. to-day:—

Cyclone or Typhoon—E. of Northern Luzon, less than 800 miles distant, moving W.N.W.

ALLEGED MURDER AT TAIKOO.

DETECTIVE DONE TO DEATH AT THE DOCKS.

Supposed to have been Arresting a Brass Thief when Killed.

Some excitement has been caused in the neighbourhood of Taikoo Docks through an alleged murder which the police are at the moment investigating. There are many versions of what occurred on Saturday, the day of the incident, but the one upon which most reliance can be placed, is that told by the police.

It appears that Tse Fat, the deceased, was a detective employed at the docks and, just before his dead body was found, he was seen to make a hasty journey round to the gate of the blacksmith's shop. There he fell and expired. The subsequent examination of the unfortunate man's body revealed a knife wound on the left breast and a similar kind of wound on the right wrist.

Information as to who caused the injuries, or as to how they were inflicted, is at the moment unobtainable, although there are many rambling stories in circulation. The umbrella of the deceased, it appears, was found near the brass fitter's shop and alongside of it forty four pounds of old brass. From this the police assume that the dead detective must have seen someone about to steal the brass and have tried to arrest him. It is conjectured, too, that in the course of the scuffle, the man who was endeavouring to get away with the brass inflicted the wounds which caused the death.

The police are following up all the different theories and avenues of information, but up to going to press no arrest had been made.

"STEERED STRAIGHT AT A BERG."

How The Royal Edward Escaped.

The collision of the Royal Edward, of the Canadian Northern Steamship Company, with an iceberg was described to the representative of the *Observer* by an officer of the merchant service who was a passenger on board the vessel.

The Royal Edward, a steamer of about 12,000 tons, commanded by Captain P. M. Wootton, R. N. R., left Quebec for Avonmouth on May 10, with about 700 passengers and a crew numbering 324. When off Cape Race the vessel ran into fog, and the speed had to be reduced. At 8.30 a.m. on May 22 a large iceberg loomed out of the fog about 200 yards ahead. Although the engines were going slowly, and were immediately reversed, it was impossible to avert a collision. Captain Wootton, realising that he could not clear the berg, took the course of wise seamanship and steered straight at the berg, instead of giving a slanting blow, which might have ripped open the vessel's side. Owing to the low speed at which she was going, the impact was, fortunately, not very severe, but it was sufficient to damage the bow of the steamer and turn it right round.

The passengers were naturally greatly alarmed. They were, however, reassured by the ship's officers, who prevented anything like a panic. The boats were quickly cleared and prepared for lowering. One of the passengers, a foreigner, attempted to get into a boat before the women and children, and was promptly felled by the second officer. No further breach of order occurred. The damage to the vessel was slight, but the continuance of the fog prevented the steamer proceeding until 87 hours after the time she struck the iceberg. After the accident several icebergs appeared round the vessel, which had to start her engines frequently in order to avoid collision with the floating masses. At the time of the impact Captain Wootton was on the bridge, where he had been continuously for 60 hours.

WEST RIVER FLOODS.

Relief Fund Still Mounting.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Flood Relief Fund:—

Already acknowledged	\$50,667.60
The Staff & Students of St. Stephen's College	1,301.00
Telegram from New York	1,000.00
Mr. Fung Ping Shan	500.00
Tung On She	400.00
The Staff & Students of Belilios Public School for Girls	240.35
Messrs. Tai Yuen	200.00
Miss Wong Ying Shi	200.00
Mr. Sui Yuen	100.00
" Fok Woo	100.00
" Wing Shun Woo	100.00
" Chea Mow Hin	100.00
" Yee Cheong Lung Lan	100.00
" Lun Lung Lan	100.00
" Yuet Lung Lan	100.00
" Hing Lung Lan	100.00
" Hang Fat Lan	100.00
" Wai Lung Lan	100.00
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" Ho Chun Kwai	100.00
" Yee Lung Hing Lan	100.00
" Wang Lung Lan	100.00
" Shun Lung Lan	100.00
" Shiu Fong Hong	100.00
" How Tak Tsung	100.00
" Kwong Shui Tai	100.00
" Kwong Cheong	100.00
" Wing Tung Fak	100.00
	\$56,514.95

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

The Forthcoming Annual Bazaar

Mr. Silva, the President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, presided over the monthly meeting of that body held at the Roman Catholic Cathedral yesterday morning. Those present included His Lordship, Bishop Pozzoni, and a number of delegates representing the different parish branches in the diocese. Reports were received and considered concerning the poor of the Colony, and recommendations were put forward and adopted as to the granting of relief to the needy.

Arrangements are now being made for the forthcoming annual bazaar held for the purpose of augmenting the funds of the Society, and the ladies of the Catholic community are assisting the gentlemen in providing the good fare for the stalls.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Proposed new Independence Bill.

Washington, June 1.—Representative Jones, of Virginia, chairman of the house insular affairs committee, to-day stated that he would soon introduce a new Philippine independence bill in congress.

While all details of the new bill are not ready to be made public yet, said Mr. Jones, the bill will contain the following important clauses:—

1. The government is to be changed to an elective senate and house.

2. No definite date will be specified for independence.

3. A governor general will be provided for as at present.

The general effect of the new bill will be that the Philippines will receive a larger measure of local self-government, but they will not be promised independence at any specified time in the future.

Washington, June 4.—One of the largest appropriations in the great sundry civil bill, reported to the house to-day by the appropriations committee, is \$750,000 (Gold) for continuing the placing of heavy seacoast artillery in the Philippines and Hawaii.

The very fact that the democratic house appropriations committee put nearly a million dollars in the sundry civil bill for seacoast artillery emplacement in the Philippines and Hawaii shows plainly that the democratic leaders do not believe that Philippine independence is probable in the near future. —*Manila Bulletin*

"FRIVOLITY FREEAR."

A Clever Show at the
Theatre Royal.

When "Frivolity" Freear said that he had succeeded in making the Sultan laugh, the intimation was received without any very special thrill of excitement; for we haven't the pleasure of knowing the Sultan. But when, with our own eyes, we saw him make Hongkong laugh—and that not grudgingly or of necessity, but wholeheartedly, rapturously and unbrokenly for two and a half hours—then we knew him to be a truly great man; for we do know Hongkong.

Saturday night's programme was a full one and, considering the incessant rain, there was decidedly a big house. Events began with impersonations of well known artists, and additional interest was lent to this item by the fact that Mr. Freear did all his remarkable "quick changes" in full view of the audience. It is not so many years since we had the pleasure of seeing both Pat Hefferty and Gus Elen perform, and we can therefore testify to the fidelity of Mr. Freear's impersonation of them.

As the "Poor Old Maid" he was an absolutely perfect success—so perfect, in fact, that he succeeded in introducing almost a note of pathos into the picture of the old lady; at times one forgot the huge comicality of the affair and felt quite sympathetic towards her. His "Dusky Girl" and his "Irish Policeman" were just as convincing and as mirth-provoking, while his "Hard Luck" struck us as a positive masterpiece of garrulity and funny verbosity.

Some of his "Comicalities" were not new to Hongkong, but even here he showed himself a great artist, for he contrived quite easily to convey brilliant splashes of new humour into old gags, thus giving them the air of old favourites freshly painted and polished, and better than ever.

One of the things that most impressed us in connection with Mr. Freear's entertainment was his wonderful facial play. He could assume a dozen different expressions in almost as many seconds; and his little bits of "business" were, by themselves, sufficient to keep the whole house in an unending laugh. Mention should be made, too, of his singing and dancing, as well as of his remarkable ability to make himself heard, whether speaking, or singing throughout the entire hall. The Theatre Royal is not remarkable for its acoustic facilities; but what is a serious stumbling-block to many artists seemed to give him no trouble at all. He never once raised his voice unduly (moreover he was suffering from rather a severe sore throat; yet not a single member of the audience could complain of not being able to hear distinctly every word uttered.

We gather that Mr. Freear has played to Hongkong audiences twice before; in 1899 and in 1904. Since then he may claim to have performed literally all over the world: North, Central and South America, Zanzibar, South Africa, Australia, Honolulu, the Far East, including Japan, Siam and Java, as well as in almost every district of India. Those who failed to turn up at the Theatre Royal on Saturday night missed a performance quite unlike anything we have seen in Hongkong, and we can confidently prophesy that, if the Frivolous One should be able to revisit the Colony on his return journey from the North, he will be certain of an overflowing house; for to see him once is to want to see him again.

"General" Bramwell Booth at the Palace.

The King received "General" Bramwell Booth in audience at Buckingham Palace the other morning. His Majesty expressed his interest in the Salvation Army's forthcoming international congress and his deep sympathy with the Army in the loss of the delegates from Canada in the Empress of Ireland. He spoke of his appreciation of the work of the Army in different parts of the world, and gave Mr. Booth a brief message of greeting to the congress. At the conclusion of the audience "Colonel" Ainsworth was also presented to his Majesty.

SPECIAL CABLES.

(Special Pacific Service to the "Telegraph"—Reuters.)

CHINESE CUSTOMS.**A SUGGESTED REVISION.**

Peking, Received July 4.
The Russian and two other Legations have intimated to the Chinese Government that they are prepared to sanction effective five per cent. Customs duties on conditions amounting to special preferences for them.
The Government apparently does not see any occasion, however, to give concessions for a revision of the Customs to which China is entitled under the Mackay Treaty.

TIBETAN OUTRAGE.**CATHOLIC BROTHER SHOT.**

Shanghai, Received July 4.
Theodore Monbeg, a lay brother of the Mission Etrangere de Paris, has been killed by outlaws between Litang and Bhatang, on the border of Tibet, also two Chinese servants and three soldiers. The bodies have been brought to Tachienlu.

THE KALGAN RISING.**120 SOLDIERS SHOT.**

A company of soldiers was ordered to Shalingtsu, a point some ten miles from Kalgan, where they met a train from Kalgan conveying 120 artillerymen who were implicated in the recent looting of Kalgan. The mutineers were taken off the train and all were shot.

MR. DENISON SUCCEUMS.**HIGH HONOUR CONFERRED.**

Tokyo, Received July 4.
Mr. H. W. Denison, adviser to the Foreign Office, is dead.
The Emperor has bestowed upon him the Order of Paulownia. The late Mr. Denison is the only foreigner below the rank of Ambassador to be decorated with this high honour.

MANUFACTURED FUEL.**How Briquettes are Made.**

A writer in *Fairplay*, discussing the production of briquettes or manufactured fuel in Britain, states that the exports from the South Wales ports practically represent the total production, the home consumption being comparatively negligible. Comparing the output for the year 1911, the exports were increased by 612,570 tons. Cardiff, Swansea, Port Talbot, and Newport shipped 1,595,327 tons, and other ports in the United Kingdom 17,414 tons, the most important being Grangemouth with just over 10,000 tons, and Liverpool 4,812 tons. The most important consumers of patent fuel for the year 1911 included France 104,299 tons, Spain and Canaries 163,769 tons, Italy 249,944 tons, Algeria 132,982 tons, Chili 183,451 tons, and Brazil 307,523 tons.

In the manufacture of patent fuel, dross is generally used, and this is treated in bulk in a Robinson washer, from which it comes out containing from 4 to 5 per cent of ash. The ash content is of great importance, and must necessarily be kept low. The coal is mixed mechanically with the necessary agglomerating agent, usually in the form of blast furnace pitch, in the proportion of from 3 to 10 per cent. The mixture is then broken up in a disintegrator, then passed through a steam-heated pug mill, from whence it is delivered to the presses. The size or weight of the briquette varies according to the market and may vary from a few ounces up to 28 lb., most of the blocks being 10 by 5 or 8 by 4 inches, the shape being rectangular with corners usually rounded.

Some years ago the Admiralty were making a large quantity of patent fuel, the chief ingredient being Welsh coal with a proportion of anthracite added. The fuel was manufactured from dock screenings of the coal purchased for the Navy. An officer

was appointed to supervise the manufacture and carry out tests, and to see that the ingredients were of the right description. The fuel so made was perfectly satisfactory in use and formed a very good substitute for ordinary Welsh coal, the briquettes being broken up and used in the same way as Welsh coal. Some of these briquettes, which had been kept in a snuff factory in South Wales for six years, proved to be in excellent condition, and when tested showed little, if any, deterioration. This is one of the most important advantages of patent fuel, as it can be stored in the open in hot climates without wastage for an indefinite period, while coal is liable to deterioration by long keeping.

Virtually Smokeless.
On the Continent, particularly in Germany, Austria, France, and Italy, the briquette-making industry is rapidly increasing. The briquettes made on the Continent are of different kinds and are made of brown coal, lignite, and ordinary steam coal, and the fuel is turned out in egg shape and brick shape, the former requiring more pitch in order to keep its form, otherwise it would break up in manufacture. Although the egg form is obviously the best for use, it must of necessity cost more for production. It has been stated that the outward cleanliness of Berlin and other German cities is due in a large measure to the general consumption of brown coal briquettes for household and steam-raising purposes. The fuel, being made without tar or other artificial binder, it is practically smokeless, clean, easy to kindle, burns freely, and is cheaper than good bituminous coal. A briquette factory at Lanchhammer, turning out 500 to 600 tons of briquettes per day, has eight presses and other necessary plant, all being driven by electric motors. Each press weighs 32 metric tons and turns out 70 tons of briquettes in a double-shift day of 20 hours.

The cost of briquette manufacture varies with the cost of the dross and pitch, which may be

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SOLE AGENTS.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

GRAND HOTEL

The Usual Fortnightly Guest Night

WILL BE HELD ON

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JULY 8, 1914.

SPECIAL DINNER WILL BE SERVED AT 7.30 P.M.

The Grand Hotel Orchestra will be augmented by a Special Band.

of a highly fluctuating nature. Pitch a few years ago could be bought for 30s. to 35s. per ton, but of late years the price rose to 50s. or 60s. per ton; the price also varying with the size and nature of the briquetting plant, but with pitch at 58s. per ton, and small coal at 6s., the cost of the briquettes should not exceed 11s. 6d. to 12s. per ton in a well-arranged plant, the cost of manufacture, exclusive of coal and pitch, being about 2s. per ton.
The more general adoption of briquette-making plants at our collieries would help to increase the life of our coalfields in some small measure, and would be a means of disposing of the fine coal where this is not treated for cooking purposes, as at many collieries the fine fuel from the washeries could be caught in settling tanks, and the slack left down the pits could be used to advantage by conversion into good fuel in the form of briquettes.

A Ride Across Arabia.
Cairo, June 7.—Captain Shakespeare, the British Resident at Koweit, has just passed through Cairo on leave. He rode from Koweit across Arabia to Suez via Meadh, Buraidah, and Jandalamar, accompanied only by native bearers, and covered the distance of about 1,800 miles in about 3½ months. He discovered between Buraidah and Jandalamar a hitherto untraveller route.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

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TO LET.—BOARD AND LODGING for Single Gentlemen; three minutes from Ferry; terms moderate.—Apply Mrs. EDWARD JACOBS, 17, Ashley Road, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1914. [1414]

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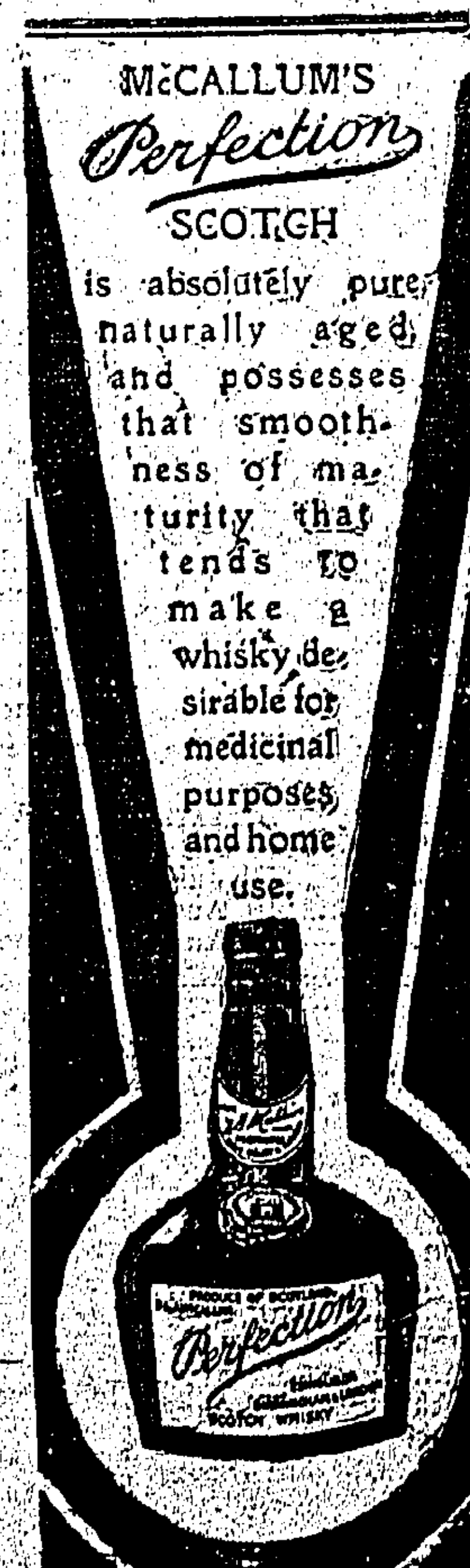
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Empress of India 23rd July.	
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The "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPRESS OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

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"MONTAGUE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic Port £45, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for 26 additional.

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S.S. "Dilwara," 5,378 tons, Capt. Ramago, R.N.R. will be despatched for KOBE & MOJI on 11th July.

S.S. "C. Apar," 4,660 tons, Capt. Drake, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI, on 26th July.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "A. Apar," 4,450 tons, Capt. Walker, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA on 9th July.

S.S. "Takada," 6,900 tons, Capt. Robins, will be despatched as above on 11th July.

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Hongkong, July 6, 1914.

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FOR	STEAMSHIP	TO SAIL
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Senegambia	17th July
"	Scandia	27th July
"	Alesia	14th Aug.
"	Sithonia	23rd Aug.
"	Liberia	11th Sept.
"	Altmark	18th Sept.
Victoria, V'var, S'tle T. & P. (Or.)	Andalusia	2nd Aug.
"	Belgravia	17th Sept.
"	Brasilia	12th Oct.
M'ses, Havre, Emden & H'burg	Segovia	8th July
Havre, R'dam, H'burg & A'werp	Goldenfels	12th July
Havre, R'dam & Hamburg	Eden	20th July
M'ses, Havre, Bremen & Hamburg	Preussen	21st July
Hamburg and Antwerp	Hoerde	24th July
Havre, Emden & Hamburg	Silesia	29th July
Havre, Bremen & Hamburg	Markomannia	5th Aug.
Genoa, Dunkirk & H'burg	Friska	7th Aug.
M'ses, R'dam, Hamburg & A'werp	O. D. J. Ahlers	22nd Aug.
Havre, Emden & H'burg	Senegambia	25th Aug.
Havre & Hamburg	Holsatia	3rd Sept.

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Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said	Kitano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000 Iyo Maru Capt. T. 12,000	WEDNES., 15th July, at 10 a.m. WEDNES., 28th July, at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu and Yokohama	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi T. 12,500 Tamba Maru Capt. T. 12,500	TUESDAY, 14th July, at 4 p.m. TUESDAY, 28th July, at 4 p.m.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	WED., 29th July, at noon.
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CALCUTTA via Singapore and Rangoon	Kawachi Maru Capt. Tozawa T. 12,000	(SATURDAY, 11th July.
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BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Kirin Maru Capt. T. 5,000	MONDAY, 18th July.
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KOBE & Yokohama	Katori Maru Capt. T. 20,000	WEDNES., 15th July, at 11 a.m.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Kumano Maru Capt. T. 9,600	TUESDAY, 28th July, at 5 p.m.
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SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Jinsen Maru Capt. T. 5,000	MONDAY, 16th July.
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KOBE & Yokohama	Kamo Maru Capt. T. 9,600	WEDNES., 29th July, at 11 a.m.
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MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	7th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shaohsing	7th July at 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	Kailong	8th July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	9th July at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	Huichow	11th July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU	Chenan	11th July at m'night
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	14th July at 4 p.m.

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Tilliwong	JAVA	1st half July	JAPAN	1st half July
Titaroom	JAVA	1st half July	SHAI	1st half July
Tihini	JAVA	2nd half July	SHAI	2nd half July
Timah	JAVA	2nd half July	JAVA	1st half Aug.
Tipanas	JAVA	1st half Aug.	SHAI	1st half Aug.
Tibodas	JAVA	1st half Aug.	JAPAN	1st half Aug.
Timanook	JAVA	1st half Aug.	SHAI	1st half Aug.

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VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tues., 14th July.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tues., 4th August.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tues., 25th August.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	Tues., 8th Sept.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £95.10.

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Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

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Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern		10th July, 10 a.m.
Aldenhams	4th July.	31st July.
Empire	1st Aug.	28th Aug.
St. Albans	22nd Aug.	18th Sept.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haiching	W. O. Passmore	TUESDAY, 7th July at 11 a.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 10th July at 11 a.m.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 14th July at 11 a.m.

For SWATOW.
Haimun.....A. H. Stewart.....WED., 8th July, at 11 a.m.

During the months of July and August First Class Return Fares to Foochow will be subject to a reduction of 20% on the full Fares.
Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

More about Eastern Shipping Development.

In reference to the above, a Reuter wire from Tokyo states that in shipping circles there is a categorical denial is given to reports of an impending amalgamation of three of the leading Japanese shipping companies. It is declared that such a combination is not even contemplated. The Times Tokyo correspondent also cables that the general manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha describes the report of an amalgamation between the mentioned companies as "absolutely without foundation." The correspondent says, however, that the three companies are undoubtedly, considering the flotation of a subsidiary company to work the Panama route. This company would be formed on similar lines to the Nishin Kaisha trading on the Yangtze. It will be remembered, he adds, that a scheme has already been introduced in the Japanese Diet providing for the payment of a substantial subsidy to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for a service between Yokohama and New York via the Panama Canal, and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha is known to have been ambitious of inaugurating a service from Japan to Europe. In spite of the official denial, there are good reasons for believing that an amalgamation of the three companies has been under discussion, though the time for a consolidation may not yet have arrived. The Times on 6th ult. referred to Japanese competition in the Indian shipping trade, and remarked that there were those well acquainted with the conditions who firmly believe that Japan wishes to become mistress of the whole of the Eastern seas. In this connection Sir Valentine Chirol writes in the Times:—"One would imagine from the tone of the article that the Japanese were guilty of some act of bad faith in competing with British shipping companies for the Indian trade. Japan protects her own coastwise trade, as many other civilised countries do, by excluding foreign shipping from it. We do not. It is surely an entirely novel doctrine that because a country chooses to exercise that form of protection at home, it is not entitled to compete in other countries which deliberately renounce such protection. The competition of Japanese shipping companies may be very unwelcome to the powerful British shipping companies which have hitherto enjoyed the complete monopoly of the very lucrative Indian coastwise trade, but it is quite possible that, from the point of view of purely Indian interests, the introduction of a novel element of competition may not prove altogether harmful. I do not quite understand what is meant by the belief that 'Japan wishes to become mistress of the whole of the Eastern seas.' As far as the shipping trade is concerned, no doubt she wishes to obtain the largest possible share of it, and, so long as she does not contravene existing treaties, she is as much at liberty to pursue that object by all the means in her power as Germany, or any other nation. As to the prestige which a powerful fleet confers upon the merchant flag, Japan no doubt benefits to some extent by the practical withdrawal of the British naval forces from Far Eastern seas. But whose fault is that? Japan can clearly not be held responsible for the pressure which has compelled us to concentrate our naval strength nearer home. We should rather remember that it is only our alliance with Japan which has enabled us to reduce the powerful squadron we used to maintain in the Far Eastern seas to a mere skeleton, without still more serious injury to British interests in those regions. Edinburgh University. Rectorial Election.

A meeting of Liberal students at Edinburgh University took place on June 8 in the Students' Union, when Mr. Gulland, M.P., formally announced that the Attorney-General, Sir John Simon, would be the Liberal candidate at the rectorial election in the autumn, in opposition to Sir Edward Carson.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed.
Bindon Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFÉ

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
Tientsin via W'wai & O'fao	Chipshing*	Tues, 7th July at 10 a.m.
S'PORE, S'bay & S'rang	Chunsang	Wed, 8th July at noon
SHANGHAI & Tsingtau	Esang†	Wed, 8th July at noon
SHANGHAI	Kwangsang†	Thurs, 9th July at 4 light
S'PORE, Pang & C'utta	Kulsang*	Fri, 10th July at 2 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang*	Sat, 11th July at 2 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kulsang," "Namsang" and "Laisang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Fooksang," "Kumsang," "Lovat," "Yaching" and "Sulsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

"Shire" Line Service.—Homeward.

For	Steamers.	Date of Sailing
LONDON & ANTWERP	Radnorshire	6th July.
LONDON & ANTWERP	Den of Ruthven	19th July.

Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service.

VICTORIA, V'VER, S'TLE	Monmouthshire	6th July.
TACOMA & PLAND		
VICTORIA, V'VER, S'TLE	Den of Airie	10th August.
TACOMA & PLAND		

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

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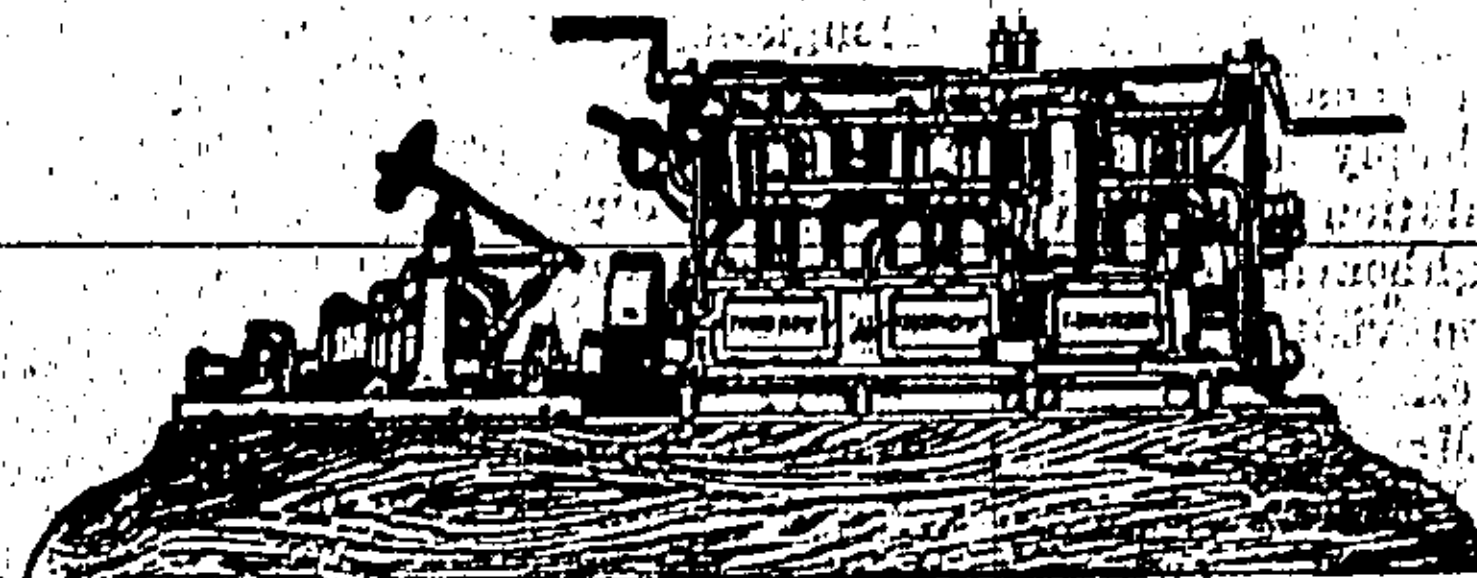
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TELEPHONE No. 221

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination	Vessel's Name	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched
Marseilles, Havre and Liverpool	Rhesus	B. & S.	7, July
Marseilles, Havre, Emden & Hamburg	Segovia	H. A. L.	8, July
London & Antwerp	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	8, July
London & Antwerp via S'pore etc.	Khyber	P. & O.	8, July
N'ies, G'o., A's. L'bon S'ton, &c.	Derfflinger	M. & Co.	8, July
H're, R'd'm. H'burg, A'worp &c.	Goldenfels	H. A. L.	12, July
Marseilles via Saigon, S'pore &c.	Chili	M. M.	14, July
Colombo, Port Said	Africa	S. W. Co.	15, July
Trieste, Venice via Straits, etc.	Koerber	N. Y. K.	15, July
Trieste, Venice via Singapore, Penang.	Kitano M.	H. A. L.	15, July
Colombo, etc.	Emden	S. T. Co.	18, July
Marseilles via Ports	Glenstrae	P. & O.	18, July
Havre, R'd'm. & H'burg	Assaye	H. A. L.	19, July
Glasgow and Rotterdam	Preussen	B. & S.	20, July
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Ajax	H. A. L.	24, July
M'les, Havre, Bremen & Hamburg	Silesia	H. A. L.	29, July
Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool	H. A. L.	5, Aug.	
Hamburg	M'konamnia	S. W. Co.	5, Aug.
Havre & Hamburg &c.	Silesia	H. A. L.	7, Aug.
T'te, Fiume, V'ce, via S'pore etc.	Friska	H. A. L.	22, Aug.
Genoa, Dunkirk & Hamburg	O.D.J. Ahlers	H. A. L.	25, Aug.
M'les, R'd'm. Hamburg & A'worp	Senegambia	H. A. L.	25, Aug.
Havre, Emden & Hamburg			

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

New York	Indra	J. M. Co.	7, July
V'couer, via S'hai, Japan etc.	E. of Russia	C. P. R.	8, July
V'toria, Tacoma, Seattle etc.	Proteilaus	B. & S.	8, July
V'ia B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	9, July
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	11, July
San Francisco, via Shanghai	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	14, July
and Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	14, July
San Francisco via S'hai &c.	Bessie Dollar	R. D. Co.	15, July
San Francisco	M. Castle	D. & Co.	16, July
Boston & New York	Canada M.	O. S. K.	22, July
V'toria, B.C., T'ma via S'hai &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	23, July
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Korea	P. M. Co.	23, July
San F'co via K'lung, S'hai & Japan	Indrakula	J. M. Co.	27, July
Boston & New York	Andalusia	H. A. L.	2, Aug.
Victoria, V'ver, S'tle & P. (Or.)	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	4, Aug.
San Francisco, via Shanghai, M'la,	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, July
Japan and Honolulu	Shidzuokam	N. Y. K.	14, July
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	25, Aug.
V'ia B.C., S'tle via K'lung, S'hai &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	8, Sept.
San Francisco, via Shanghai, M'la,	Be'gravia	H. A. L.	17, Sept.
Japan and Honolulu	Brasilila	H. A. L.	12, Aug.
Victoria, V'ver, S'tle & P. (Or.)			
V'toria, V'ver, S'tle & P. (Or.)			

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	10, July
Australian Ports via Manila	P. Sigismund M. Co.		11, July
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	29, July

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	7, July
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	7, July
Shanghai	Shoahsing	B. & S.	7, July
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Takada	D. S. Co.	8, July
S'hai, N'saki, Kobe & Yokohama	P. E. Frick	M. & Co.	8, July
S'pore, Sourabaya & Samarang	Chunsang	J. M. Co.	8, July
Holhow and Haiphong	Kailong	B. & S.	8, July
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daigi M.	O. S. K.	9, July
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	10, July
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	Nile	P. & O.	10, July
S'pore, Pang & C'utta	Kulsang	J. M. Co.	10, July
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	11, July
S'pore, Pang, R'gon & C'utta	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	11, July
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Guichow	B. & S.	11, July
Manila, Mangarin, Cebu & Iloilo	Rubi	S. T. Co.	11, July
Shanghai & Tsingtau	Chenan	B. & S.	11, July
Jesselton, Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	M. Co.	12, July
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	12, July
Shanghai, Kobe & Y'hama	Amazon	M. M.	13, July
Kobe and Moji	Dilwara	D. S. Co.	13, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	14, July
Kobe and Yokohama	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	15, July
Shanghai	Devanah	P. & O.	16, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Senegambia	H. A. L.	17, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Scandia	H. A. L.	27, July
Kobe	E. Waldemar	M. & Co.	21, July
S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokkaichi	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	29, July
Bombay via Singapore, etc.	Indo M.	O. S. K.	13, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Alesia	H. A. L.	14, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Sithonia	H. A. L.	23, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Liberia	H. A. L.	11, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Altmark	H. A. L.	18, Sept.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tilbodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tiljatap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tilkin	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tilmah	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tilroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

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Tientsin

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Philippines

Shanghai

Chipshing

Haiching

A. Apear

Chinhua

Shaoching

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF INDIA left Vancouver on June 25 a.m.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN left Kobe on July 2, at 6 p.m., and was due to arrive at Shimon on July 3, at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The A. O. Line s.s. TAIYUAN left Manila at 5 p.m. on 3rd instant and may be expected to arrive here about daylight on 6th instant.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. KOREA will leave Hongkong on Thursday July 23, at 1 p.m., instead of Saturday July 25.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA will leave Hongkong on Sunday Aug. 2nd at 1 p.m., instead of Tuesday August 4.

GERMAN MAIL.

The I. G. M. s.s. PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 16th June, left Colombo on the 28th June, at 1 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 8th of July.

The I. G. M. s.s. GOEBEN which left here on the 25th June, at 10 a.m. arrived at Singapore on the 1st inst. at 3 a.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I.C.S.N. s.s. SUISANG left Geraldton on the 26th ult., and is due at Hongkong on the 12th inst.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. LAISANG left Calcutta on the 30th ult., and is due at Hongkong on the 12th inst.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. FOKKANG left Calcutta on the 30th ult., and is due at Hongkong on the 16th inst.

The S. L. s.s. DEN OF AIRIE left London on the 20th ult., and is due at Hongkong on the 6th August.

The S. L. s.s. DEN OF RUTHVEN from the Pacific Coast is due here on the 15th July.

The I. L. s.s. INDRAGHINI passed the Canal on the 5th June, and is due at Hongkong on the 8th July.

The I. L. s.s. INDRAGHINI left Kobe on the 20th ult., and is due at Hongkong on the 7th July.

The N. D. L. freight s.s. MARK left Singapore on the 2nd inst. at 2 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 8th inst. at 7 a.m.

The s.s. PRINZ SIGISMUND left Kobe on the 2nd inst. at 3 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 3rd instant, a.m.

The s.s. PRINZ WALDEMAR left Sydney on the 2nd inst. at 3 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 5th July.

The s.s. TAKADA from Kobe left Moji this morning and may be expected here on or about the 7th inst.

The P. & O. s.s. NILE left S'pore for this Port on the 4th instant at 10 a.m., and is due here on the 9th instant at about 6 a.m.

TIDE TABLE.

6th July, to 12th July, 1914.

Day	High Water	Low Water
6th July	10.15	4.15
7th July	10.30	4.30
8th July	10.45	4.45
9th July	11.00	4.60
10th July	11.15	4.75
11th July	11.30	4.90
12th July	11.45	5.05

m.morning. a.afternoon.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Pedernburg, Ger. s.s. 1,313, O. Gasewich 7th ult.—Bangkok, 3rd ult. Rice—B. & S.

Marlow, Ger. s.s. 2,031, D. Cordes 26th ult.—Holhow, 24th ult. Rice—N. D. L.

Bourbon, Fr. s.s. 997, L'evy Naut. 26th ult.—Saigon, Gen.—Chinese.

Saxon Monarch, Br. s.s. 3,624, A. Walker, 26th ult.—Philadelphia, Casco, 1—S. O. Co.

Seangchoon, Br. s.s. 3,722, V. Graves 26th ult.—Singapore, 25th ult. Gen.—Chinese.

Rajatan, Ger. s.s. 1,189, C. Wolf, 26th ult.—Bangkok, 19th ult. Rice—B. and S.

Telomachus, Br. s.s. 1,350, A. Fraser, 28th ult.—Saigon, 24th ult. Rice—Chinese.

Kolya, Br. s.s. 1,168, F. J. Pooley, 29th June—Manila, 26th June, Ballast

Kwangtsh, Chinese, s.s. 1,526, Sangster, 30th June—Shanghai, 26th June, Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.

Tilwong, Dut. s.s. 3,061, J. P. Sebelier, 30th ult.—Macassar, 21st ult. Sugar & Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Daljin Maru, Jap. s.s. 699, K. Murakami, 1st inst.—Swatow, 30th ult. Gen.—O. S. K.

E. of Russia, Br. s.s. 1,610, W. Davison, 1st inst.—Manila, 29th ult. Gen.—C. P. R.

Heinrich, Chinese s.s. 1,258, D. D. Ross, 1st inst.—Tientsin, 25th ult. Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.

A. Apear, Br. s.s. 2,931, W. Walker, 2nd inst.—Moji, 27th ult. Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Bendoran, Br. s.s. 2,335, D. E. Calley, 2nd inst.—Singapore, 10th ult. Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Chicago Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,833, K. Hori, 1st inst.—Manila, 29th ult. Gen.—O. S. K.

Ch'rhua, Br. s.s. 1,357, Finlayson, 3rd inst.—Manila, 1st inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Chunshang, Br. s.s. 1,418, G. J. Mattock, 2nd inst.—Hongay, 30th ult. Coal—J. M. & Co.

Wimbledon, 4,436, J. Cantell, 2nd inst.—Chingwangto, 35th ult. Coal—D. & Co.

Persia, Br. s.s. 2,744, J. Hill, 2nd inst.—San Francisco, 2nd ult. Gen.—P. M. Co.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 6, 1914.

TELEGRAMS.

[The following telegrams arrived too late for insertion on Page 1.]
LATE MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

REMOVAL OF THE BODY.

London, Received July 5.
Mr. Chamberlain's body has been conveyed to Birmingham most quietly, but along the route from Paddington numbers of people came out to watch the train pass. As it neared Birmingham the railway was practically lined with onlookers.

ARMY RESERVISTS.

RECALL TO THE COLOURS.

London, Received July 5.
The Morning Post learns that the Army Council has decided to allow a limited number of Reservists in station "A," or "B," to return to the colours to complete their period of original enlistment.
These Reservists will not be liable to be drafted abroad and for the present only unmarried men will be accepted.

AUSTRALASIAN SHIPPING.

BIG GERMAN SCHEME.

London, Received July 5.
The Daily Mail gives prominence to the details of a German plan to capture the shipping trade of Australasia by means of subsidies.
For instance, it is expected that the new German service to New Zealand will divert from London 100,000 tons of German freight hitherto transhipped from England.

REAR ADMIRAL'S DEATH. RESULT OF MOTOR ACCIDENT.

London, Received July 5.
The death has occurred of Rear Admiral Edward Percy Ashe, M.V.O., as the result of a motor-car accident.
[The deceased retired from the Navy in 1907. He was born in 1852, became a naval cadet in 1866, Lieutenant 1877, Commander in 1891, Captain in 1899 and Rear Admiral in 1905. He served in the Egyptian War of 1882 and in the South African War.]

ANARCHISTS KILLED

BY THEIR OWN BOMBS.

London, Received July 5.
Renter's New York correspondent states that four Anarchists were killed while making a bomb in a tenement house, and seven innocent people were injured.
The police believe there was a plot against Mr. Rockefeller. The Anarchists belonged to the Association of Industrial Workers' World, the trial of some of whom in connection with demonstrations against Mr. Rockefeller begins to-day.

THE PLAGUE.

Another Big Decrease Last Week.

It is gratifying to know that the plague returns for last week show another big decrease both in the number of cases notified and in the total deaths. There were in all 20 cases with 16 deaths. All were Chinese save one Indian, and three of the cases were imported. So far this year there have been 2,007 cases with 1,006 deaths, ten of the cases (with two deaths) being European.
There were also last week three non-fatal occurrences of enteric—one British, one Indian and one Chinese—as well as one fatal case of small-pox (Chinese) and one fatal case of diphtheria (also Chinese.)

CONCERNING THE CHILD.

THE WORTH AND VALUE OF CHILDHOOD.

Play Grounds for Children aid Health and Citizenship.

A VALUABLE COLUMN FOR PARENTS.

That touching and pathetic poem of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, "The Cry of the Children," which stirred all England, has had its echo in our land in this enlightened twentieth century. Jane Adams, Jacob Riis, Spargo and others have taken up this pitiful cry of childhood and made it sink deep into the hearts of many citizens, says the Public Ledger.

Carlyle has said, "The insight of genius is co-operation with the real tendencies of the world." One of the greatest of these tendencies today is that the worth and value of childhood is recognized as never before.

The greatest asset of a nation is her children. Education means to educate or bring out the best in each child. We are beginning to realize that the child needs not only mind training, but manual and physical as well; that the development of the manual and physical are just as important as the intellectual.

The great playground movement that is sweeping over our country has emphasized this fact and has placed the need of physical training as a definite part of our educational system; in fact, the playground movement is an educational movement.

At its inception many intelligent-minded citizens were opposed to establishing playgrounds, asserting that parks and squares met the needs of the children.

Parks and squares bring the beauties of the country to the cities, such as grass, trees and flowers, but the playground is a place where our boys and girls can play and run and jump and spend their pent-up energies without being admonished to "keep off the grass" or "don't do this or that."

The workers in behalf of the playground movement, through patient systematized endeavour, have moulded public sentiment to view the movement as a part of public education. They have made it clear that not alone are open spaces needed for the child's normal activities, but that trained men and women should supervise the play.

It requires as much ability, tact and enthusiasm successfully to supervise a playground as to teach a class in mathematics or the classics. Far better no playground than one without a trained supervisor, combining in his or her make-up tact, energy, physical strength and a thorough knowledge and love of childhood. The transformation of the bad boy or girl such as the playground has accomplished, demands good judgment, ability to cope with all kinds of problems, self-restraint and ability for leadership.

The playground teaches fair play, which is one of the lessons seldom learned in after-life, obedience, loyalty, co-operation and the ability to be a good loser.

While the educational side of the playground is of great value, the physical side appeals to every one, especially in this age of nervous breakdowns and tubercular tendencies.

We are beginning to realize the benefit of pure air and sunshine, and in order to have good health we must have more recreation and play in "God's out-of-doors." One of our foremost and most successful men has

said, "That the man or woman to be successful in life, and to make the right kind of citizen, must have the spirit of the child—the same zest, earnestness, enthusiasm and cheerfulness that the child manifests in his play—he must show in his work." Instead of spending so much on our tubercular hospitals and homes for incurables, let us see that the children are properly cared for with pure food, fresh air and proper exercise. The use of preventive measures in childhood saves the expenditure of large sums in after life to care for diseased humanity.

The story is told of a little girl of seven years of age in a congested district of one of our cities who had been a sufferer from a tubercular condition of the spine and never able to leave her bed. Through the kindness of a friend, a wheeling chair was provided for the little invalid that she might be taken in the open air. One day her mother wheeled her to one of the playgrounds where, for the first time, she saw the green grass. Looking up into her mother's face she said "O, mother, let me out, that I may only touch it."

The moral side of the playground is the most important factor. Some one has said: "Vice is only a love for pleasure gone wrong." It should be the duty, as well as the privilege, of society to supply the right kind of pleasure. Would our boys go far wrong if the chance of a delightful swim or game of ball was before them?

In several of our cities where the playgrounds have been established juvenile crimes are far less frequent. In the suburbs of one of our large towns a small boy was seen by a friend stealing apples from a tree. Knowing the boy had all the apples he wanted at home, she remonstrated with him, "Why, Billie, what are you taking those apples for? That is stealing."

"Well," said Billie, "I don't care nothing about the apples, but I haven't any place to play and it's such fun to have the cop chase me."

It was purely the boy's natural desire for adventure and something to do.

Wealthy men and women of our cities have their country clubs, their cricket games and golf links. Public-spirited men and women must see to it that the poor and middle classes are also provided with recreation. We cannot expect boys and girls to be good unless we offer them some incentive. Is it not far better to give the child the proper environment and spend money on his recreation, such as the playground affords, than to spend five times the amount to reclaim him when he has become a fallen citizen and has learned immoral lessons that he will never forget?

Chinese Passengers.

The Taiyuan arrived from Australia to-day with 102 Chinese on board.

THE AGA LIGHT IN BRAZIL.

A Big Triumph for the Swedish Trading Co.

We stated, not long since, that the Aga Light, for which the Swedish Trading Company in China are the Hongkong agents, is becoming more and more popular, for harbour lighting etc. not only in the Far East but all over the world. The system has now been finally adopted by the Brazilian Ministry of Marine after it had been put to a very close and lengthy test, in competition with other well-known and generally accepted systems.

In order to give the Brazilian Government ample means of judging of the Aga, the proprietors erected, at their own expense, a lighthouse on the island of Pao a Piao. The lighthouse was of type F, 3,700 with sun-valve, 500 mm. lens-lamp, and light apparatus for triple flashes. This lighthouse started working on May 23, 1911, and ran without attention for more than twenty months, at the end of which time the empty accumulators were replaced. So greatly pleased was the Brazilian Government that it purchased the lighthouse.

In spite, however, of a demonstration so convincing, the Ministry of Marine did not feel justified at once in rescinding the decrees which it had made four years earlier, adopting another established system of lighting; but it went as far as to pass a resolution that the previous system was to be maintained "till further orders" and that meanwhile the Admiral Superintendent of Navigation should appoint a Commission to study several systems of buoys and lighthouses. At the completion of the tests the commission had to render a definite statement, in order to make it possible for the Minister to decide whether the system then in vogue should be abandoned or not.

Manufacturers of lighthouses and buoys were invited to a competition according to the rules of which each was to place at the disposal of the Commission a light-buoy answering to the conditions fixed, and possessing certain characteristics regarding the dimensions, light intensity, light character, etc. The buoys should also be capable of working continuously during three months starting January 12, 1912. Other competitors besides the Aga Light, were the Pintsch, the Willson and the Barbier. The first three worked for more than the three months, the Barbier going out at the end of a month. The Willson buoy, however, was reported as proving "very irregular" and its light character very variable, while the Pintsch system being dependent on an incandescent mantle was also finally ruled out.

Accordingly in November of last year the Brazilian Minister issued another decree adopting the Aga Light thenceforth, a fact on which the Swedish Trading Company is to be heartily congratulated.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Twelve Hundred tons in Five Days.

The Langkat output for June was 8,663 tons and the average daily output was 288.76 tons. Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise as that the output for July is:

1st July...	263 tons
2nd "	204 "
3rd "	249 "
4th "	220 "
5th "	219 "
Total to date	1,215 "

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

West River Floods: Big Grant Voted.

Elaborate Scheme for Relief of Distressed.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon in the Council Chamber.

There were present:—H. E. the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.

His Excellency Major General F. H. Kelly, C.B.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, Mr. C. Severn.

The Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Mr. E. R. Hallifax.

The Hon. Attorney General, Mr. J. H. Kemp.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe.

The Hon. Director of Public Works, Mr. A. F. Chubbhill.

The Hon. Capt. Supt. of Police, Mr. C. McIlvaine, Messrs.

The Hon. Mr. D. Lyndale, The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. E. Shalim.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak.

Mr. M. J. Breen, Clerk of the Councils.

Finance.
The report of the meeting of the Finance Committee held on the 2nd inst. was laid before the Council and approved.

West River Floods.

His Excellency the Governor moved the following resolution:—"That this Council on behalf of the community of Hongkong desires to express the deepest sympathy with the sufferers by the recent disastrous floods in the West River and it is further resolved that a sum of \$50,000 be disbursed from the General Revenue of the Colony for the relief of those who are in distress."

In doing so he said:—"Gentlemen,—I have asked you here to-day in order that I might move the resolution which appears in the Orders of the Day. You all know, of course, that there have been very disastrous floods in the West River, and although I cannot give you very full particulars of the distress occasioned thereby, it is no doubt widespread. This is an extract of a despatch from the Tutuh of Kwangtung Province to the Consul General, whom I asked to make enquiries on the subject:—

"The floods this year have been more disastrous than any that have been known for many years. In the districts of Kwangchow and Shaohing a clean sweep has been made of all the dykes, the worst destruction having been caused at the Lo Ko, Ting An, and Sang Yuan dykes in the Namhoi District, and at the Feng Lo Dyke in the San Hui District. The victims of the floods are scattered all over the country and their state is indeed pitiful to look upon. In connection with the local charitable societies and institutions, I am doing my utmost to provide the relief that is required, and in response to your telephone message I have the honour to send you this brief description of the state of things which will be good enough to convey it to His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong."

In order to gain further particulars, I sent Mr. A. E. Wood, First Assistant Secretary of Chinese Affairs, and he has just returned from Canton and says most excellent work is being done by the Government and by the charitable society there known as the Kan Tsoi Kung Sho which has already sent vast quantities of rice to the starving people up as far as Nanning. The Tung Wa

LI KUO-KWAN.

Canton's Civil Governor Arrives.

Mr. Li Kuo-kwan, the new Civil Governor of Canton, who failed to arrive on Friday on account of his boat's having been delayed by a typhoon, made a formal landing in the Colony yesterday, accompanied by the Vice Minister of the Navy, Mr. Li Wo. Captain Alison, A.D.C., representing H. E. the Governor, received the visitors at Blake Pier, where a guard of honour of the 40th Pathans was drawn up. In spite of the drizzling rain thousands of Chinese were in evidence to witness the landing.

Later in the day the two officials were entertained by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak presiding. Addresses were presented to the new Governor and to the Vice Minister, in which attention was drawn to the recent disastrous floods and the need for forming a conservancy to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of them; and to the many piracies round about the Delta. The two gentlemen made suitable replies, the Governor promising that he would do whatever was possible where the floods were concerned, and the Vice Minister, that he would make full use of his powers for the suppression of piracy.

Hospital Society in this Colony has already sent food to the value of \$27,000 to the Kan Tsoi Kung Sho for distribution. Well, the proposal now is, if you wish the money which appears in the Order of the day, to make that nucleus of a public subscription and that subscription will be raised by a committee which I propose to appoint, of all nationalities here in this Colony—Chinese, British and other Europeans and Americans. Then, in order to assist the Chinese charitable society and the Chinese authorities themselves in the organisation for the distribution, I propose, with their concurrence, which they have already given, that Mr. Wood shall proceed to Shin Hing district and there assist in the organisation of the distribution of food and subsequently any such other relief work as there may be funds for. The Tutuh has very kindly offered to place a gunboat at his disposal, which will be moored at Shin Hing for Mr. Wood's accommodation, and Mr. Wood will act there in co-operation with the local official on the spot who already has a pretty good grip of the situation. I think that the arrangements will be satisfactory. The subscriptions raised in the Colony under these arrangements will be practically under Government auspices, and Mr. Wood at Shin Hing will be the agent of the Government and of the subscribers to the fund, and he will communicate with us from time to time as progress is made and as to the necessity for funds. Now, I hope that these arrangements will meet with your approval, and if they do, I shall proceed, after the vote has been taken, to appoint a committee, the names of which will be published in due course. I can only say I have not the slightest doubt that I echo the voice of members of the Council and the community in general when I say that we deeply sympathise with the population of the district in the neighbouring province which has been visited by this terrible disaster.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk:—"I beg to second Your Excellency's resolution. His Excellency the Governor:—I will now put the resolution. (Resolution read.) Those in favour say 'Aye.' Contrary, 'No.' The 'Ayes' have it. There is no further business, gentlemen."

THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

Hindus and British Columbia.

(June 9.) Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether any means could be devised for preventing the immigration of Hindus into British Columbia where they were assured of an unfriendly reception, and whereby nothing but disadvantage could accrue to Colonials or Indians interested in promoting freedom of immigration within the British Empire.

Mr. C. Roberts: The difficulties likely to confront British Indian subjects, who desire to enter British Columbia are well known in India, the Government there having given the widest publicity to the facts.

Sir J. D. Rees asked whether the visit of the Hindus was not planned and very nearly carried out, and whether there ought not to be some intercommunication between the Indian Government, the Home Government, and the Colonial Office with reference to such an important matter.

Mr. C. Roberts asked for notice of the question.

Disposition of the Immigrants.

Mr. F. Hall asked the Secretary for the Colonies if any arrangements have yet been made with regard to the disposition of the Hindu immigrants who have been refused permission to land in Canada from the Komagata Maru. Mr. Harcourt replied that this matter was in the hands of the Canadian authorities, who, he had no doubt, acted in accordance with the law of the Dominion. He was in communication with the Governor-General, but was not prepared to make any statement at present on the subject.

Insubordinate Chinese Crews. (9th.) Mr. Barlow asked the President of the Board of Trade whether any official record is kept as regards the serious cases of insubordination among Chinese crews on British ships; and, if so, whether he can supply any information on the matter, or publish the details of such cases arising within the last 12 months?

Mr. Burns:—There is an official record, other than the contained in official log-books and in reports received from Consular or other officers, of the cases to which the hon. member refers; and I do not think any useful purpose would be served by collecting and publishing the details of the cases which have been so recorded.

Suspected the Boy.

This morning, in the Police Court, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Chan Chin, a house boy at Zetland House, was charged with stealing \$70 in money from Eugene Lenault, at Zetland House, on July 3. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the defendant, who pleaded "not guilty." The defendant was discharged.

West River Floods.
The Tung Wa Hospital West River Floods Relief Fund now totals \$66,330.15.

Hongkong Hotel Enterprise.

Whenever there is a theatrical performance at the Theatre Royal, the diners at the Grill Room of the Hongkong Hotel are conveyed to the theatre in motor cars supplied free of charge by the management between the hours of eight and nine in the evening. On Saturday evening a very large crowd was taken from the hotel to the theatre in five cars which were kept on the move for an hour, being a dirty night, this special attention of the management for guests was particularly appreciated.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 6, 1914.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

MR. HORACE HUTCHINSON ON THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Latest Cricket Matches.

[From Our Special Correspondents.]

London, June 12.

If honour is to be given where it is due (writes Mr. Horace Hutchinson) then a liberal share should be accorded to the Golf Club of Prestwick which originally instituted the Open Championship of the game, prescribing as trophy that belt which the genius of young Tom Morris quickly won for him as his own by virtue of three successive victories. The present cup replaced the belt thus gloriously taken, and no matter how many years successively a man may now win this Championship he holds its trophy only for a single term. But he holds much that is of more value than the cup, both in the way of glory and of gain. This year, according to the sequence of events as determined by the high authorities of golf, the Open Championship is again being played on the green of that Club which originated it, but it is a green greatly changed in at least one-third of its features from its condition when the first Championship was played upon it. Apart from the difference in the length of those holes which remain, in their general aspect, much as they were, the course is now a third longer, for it is of eighteen holes—and much it may surprise the modern golfer who is not conversant with his golfing history, to learn that so brief a course should ever have been deemed an arena worthy of the Championship—it was of twelve holes only. Even later, however, than the date when the twelve holes of Prestwick were stretched to the full measure of eighteen, the Championship was played on a yet shorter course, one of nine holes at Musselburgh. It was not till the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers migrated a little further westward and seaward along the Firth of Forth and set up their tents on the links of Muirfield, that the nine hole course at Musselburgh was abandoned by the champions, and even so was relinquished with many a keen regret. The old twelve holes at Prestwick consisted of what we speak of sometimes still as "Prestwick within the wall," although that wall has in places been breached, and sunk bunkers made instead of its upstanding stones and mortar. It was said that "a wall is not a golfing hazard"—which contains as many elements of the whole truth as any definition is likely to hold. We start out on the present course as of old, and follow the old lines over the great Cardinal Bunker. But when we have putted out with gratitude for our escape from that vast ecclesiastical terror, we then strike off to country which has been comparatively recently reduced to the golfer's service, and only return to classic soil again on that green which lies beside the green of the Cardinal. It is almost impossible to think of Prestwick without a mental vision of the great Himalayas, those mountains of eternal sand, yet it is only since the extension beyond the wall that the golfer at Prestwick has come within peril of those mighty sand dunes, and for practical purposes, of that sinuous burn which winds about their feet.

That being so, it goes without saying that all the relatively new land is very well worthy of the old, that it has features of dramatic interest, opportunities for dire disaster, all that is needed for golf in its most infinite variety. It is equally superfluous to say, for this is generally conceded, that at Prestwick we have golf in surroundings of surpassing natural loveliness.

From the Himalayan

feel impelled to chase away as an impious heresy, that ever arises in my mind regarding Prestwick as an arena for the Open Championship, is whether its occasions for drama, usually in the form of tragedy may not be just a little too many and sometimes just a little too near the putting green. I have seen an assured Champion, were it not for the last few holes, weep salt tears, on his return, after strokes and temper lost when the goal was fairly in sight; I have known Mr. Hilton take no less than nine strokes to that first hole over the Himalayas, though it is a lawful three, and though his error was no larger than a pull of a dozen yards or so with his tee shot into that iniquitous "high marram grass." Such things may happen and make for nothing much more serious than comedy, when it is a tournament by holes, as is the Amateur Championship; but they are starkly tragic in a competition by score. At the moment, as compared with other greens on which the Open Championship is played it appears to me that Prestwick gives greater value to accurate approaching and short game than the rest of them, and less to the driving power. Consider it in comparison with the larger spaciousness of St. Andrews, Deal, St. George's, Hoylake, Muirfield. It is not as noted above, that the bunkers are more numerous, and the sand more ubiquitous, but somehow you do have at all these others the sensation of a wider space over which to spread yourself, a bigger margin for error than at Prestwick.

We all know that if you ask an East coast Scot about Prestwick, he will tell you, as of all the West, that it never ceases to rain there. This the Western man will deny, without prejudice to his further plea, that even if it be true, the West coast rain does not wet you as does the rain of the East coast. It is innocuous. But whether or no we accept that view, one effect of the West coast rain is beyond question, that it makes the grass grow. It makes it grow so that rarely indeed do we find the course worn as keen and bare as others in the high summertime. As a rule it is all heavy going, and you may pitch your mashie shots and hit your putts bravely up to the hole. But even though the course be heavy, length of driving does not make the game a very easy one. The best hint that may be given a player about to enter a serious competition at Prestwick is that he should make a special study of each hole, singly, and satisfy himself where it behoves him to place his approach shot. "In practice aim to acquire accuracy in the approach stroke, and form carefully your plan of campaign for attack of each individual hole" are the maxims most useful to lay to heart for the player who would win an Open Championship at Prestwick.

CRICKET.

In the absence of Test Matches, the "big" games in English cricket are coming into their own kingdom again, and that arranged to mark the start of the Lord's Centenary Week on June 22 promises to be of particular interest. The match will be between Douglas's South African side and the Rest of England, and O. B. Fry is to captain the Rest. O. B. Fry's cricket does not seem to have suffered by his temporary withdrawal from the game. He has made a very successful start this summer, scoring 80 in his first match for Hampshire and a fine century in his second. Fry's methods are so sound that run-getting quickly comes back to him even in the absence of prac-

THE "TELEGRAPH'S" ACROSTIC.

Regatta Defeats.

1.	Hida	L
2.	Ermin	E
3.	Nipp	Y

go on scoring centuries against the best bowlers for several seasons to come, but like others, he has lost a little of his keenness for the game and now devotes the greater part of his time to directing the training ship "Mercury" stationed at Southampton.

English cricket is probably richer in talent than for some time past. Hobbs, Rhodes, Woolley, J. W. Hearne, Mead, Barnes and Booth would be first choices for any English team, and if you add Douglas, the Hon. L. H. Tennyson, A. R. Relf, and Strudwick you have superb batting and bowling combination. The match will provide a grand opportunity for the several young players who have recently bounded to the front. Parsons has shown excellent form as a first wicket batsman for Warwickshire, and, with Kilner of Yorkshire and Ducat of Surrey, well deserves a place in the Rest side. As to bowlers there are the two amateurs, F. R. Foster and S. O. Smith, Fitch, who is a certainty; Geary of Leicestershire, and Kennedy of Hampshire. Unfortunately Tarrant, the Australian, who is really an English cricketer, is not likely to be given the chance to play.

The County Championship has undergone important changes. Both Surrey and Kent have been beaten, and Middlesex remain the only undefeated side, whilst even they have dropped from 100 per cent. to 86.66 through losing to Warwickshire on the first innings. The failure of Surrey before Essex was something worse than a defeat, for there was no possible excuse for their sorry display. They were out twice for 218, and on a thoroughly good pitch Douglas and Tremlin, without the help of another bowler, captured all the wickets between them. The amateur took six for sixty runs, and five for 38, and Tremlin four for 63 and five for 47. It was grand work supported by brilliant fielding. As is usually the case in such circumstances, however, Essex were helped to victory by their opponents' bad batting. After Surrey had been dismissed for 132, Essex went in, and obtained 277 for three wickets, the Rev. F. H. Gillingham playing a fine not-out innings of 121. The match was a great triumph for Douglas. When he was in Australia he was given the humorous sobriquet of "Johnny Won't Hit To-day" (his initials are J.W.H.T.) owing to his slowness in scoring. In this match against Surrey he sat on the spics, as we say, but never was defensive play more thoroughly justified, for when his side threatened to collapse Douglas stepped in and made 74 not out. That innings, followed by his superb bowling, really won the match.

Kent's defeat was unlucky. Batting first on a good wicket, Lancashire, whose only previous win had been a narrow one over Derbyshire, scored 476. Then came rain and dull cheerless weather which completely altered the conditions of play. Kent's task in having to reply to such a big total would have been a difficult one in any circumstances and when the pitch began to help the bowlers considerably, all chance of saving the game went. They had to follow on 283 in arrears and were all out a second time for 110. In the match they played previous to this Kent were the lucky side, gaining a wonderful success over Northamptonshire after being dismissed in the first innings for 86. But they were only 55 behind on going in a second time, and at once proceeded to build up a winning position, declaring when their score was 239 for nine wickets. Then came

LAUNCH SUNK.

Mishap to Asiatic Petroleum Co's Launch at Canton.

We are informed that an accident took place on Thursday afternoon at Canton which, though fortunately not attended by fatal results, involved the loss of the Asiatic Petroleum Company's small motor launch.

It would appear that the launch, in endeavouring to come alongside the Hongkong, Canton and Macao S. Co's Kinshan, which was lying at her wharfon the river, was swung forcibly, and without a moment's warning, right under the accommodation ladder by the current, and instantly capsized, the boat-hooks being powerless to hold her against the force of the water. There were six Europeans and two Chinese on board at the time. These, luckily, were able to cling to the ladder till they were rescued.

A SERIOUS OFFENCE.

And the way to put it Down.

At the Marine Court, this morning, before Commander Beckwith R. N., an unemployed Chinese was charged with being on the a.s. Shidzuoka Maru without permission of the master, this morning.

The defence was that he followed a man on board and later missed him.

A fine of \$50, or in default two months' imprisonment, was imposed.

SOLDIER CHARGED.

Alleged Connection with Armed Robbery.

A soldier in the 26th. Punjab was charged this afternoon at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with being concerned in an armed robbery from a Chinese at Rennie's Mill.

Mr. Sayer, Assistant Capt. Superintendent of Police prosecuted.

A Chinese silk seller deposed to selling silk to some of the troops at Rennie's Mill, to the extent of \$14. Some of them then showed him the way to Hongkong pointing in a direction which led him up a hill. One of the men, however, signed to him not to go that way but to take another route. On his way home via Devil's Peak he met a party of men including the defendant. They were hiding behind a stone and as he reached it one came out and said "How much?" The defendant came out next and caught hold of witness, by the neck. A third man twisted his right arm back and, while the defendant was trying his arms by means of the girdle, witness had an opportunity of seeing his face. He was struck to the ground and some \$20.80 taken from him. They laid him on the ground and put his umbrella over him to keep off the sun.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

Commander Taylor.

Commander Basil Taylor R.N. is expected back in the Colony on September 3.

Crown Land Sale.

At the Public Works Department this afternoon, Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1292 was put up for sale and went to a client of Mr. L. A. Rose for \$527, the upset price. Quarry and charcoal lots 1-30 went to Tang Choi who offered a rental of \$4,100 and Lyemun Quarries 1-25 to Ng Tsz Mat for a rental of \$5,020 the crown rent being \$3,120.

Latest Advertisements.

A special dinner will be served at the Grand Hotel on the 8th inst.—Page 5.

The Sandmann Opera Co. are presenting "The Marriage Market" on the 17th inst.—Page 5.

A meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong Central Estate Limited will be held on the 13th

FAR EASTERN NAVAL SQUADRONS.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander	Reported at
Alacrity	Despatch-boat	1,700	12	2,000	Comdr. A. Cochrane	Craising Hongkong
Atlas	Admiralty tug	710	2	900	Master W. West	Hongkong
Bramble	Gunboat	710	2	900	Lt.-Com. V. R. Brandon	Hongkong
Bromart	Gunboat	1,070	6	1,400	Lt.-Com. Preston Thomas	Hongkong
Cadmus	British sloop	390	—	300	Capt. M. S. Fitzmaurice	Yangtze
Cherub	Water tank and tug	560	—	7,550	Master H. Smith	Wei-hai-wei
Chelmer	T. B. Destroyer	1,070	6	7,500	Lt.-Com. H. T. England	Yangtze
Cole	British sloop	560	4	7,500	Comdr. Seymour	Wei-hai-wei
Hampshire	Torpedo-boat destroyer	10,850	10	20,500	Capt. H. W. Grant	Wei-hai-wei
Jed	1st class cruiser	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. G. A. Mullock	Wei-hai-wei
Kinsale	Torpedo-boat destroyer	616	4	1,200	Lt.-Com. F. A. H. Russell	Wei-hai-wei
Kennett	River gunboat	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. C. J. B. Gibson	Labuan
Merlin	Torpedo-boat destroyer	1,040	—	—	Capt. E. B. Kiddle	Wei-hai-wei
Minotaur	Surveying ship	14,800	—	27,000	Lt.-Com. Alan Dixon	West River
McCorben	1st class cruiser	180	2	800	Lt.-Com. Frederick A. Powlett	Wei-hai-wei
Newcastle	River gunboat	4,800	12	22,000	Capt. Frederick A. Powlett	Yangtze
Nightingale	2nd class cruiser	85	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. M. Murray	Wei-hai-wei
Ribble	River gunboat	590	—	7,500	R. W. Wilkinson	West River
Robin	Torpedo-boat destroyer	85	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. Nash	Hongkong
Rosario	River gunboat	85	2	1,400	Lt.-Comdr. Cromie	West River
Sandpiper	Depotship for submarines	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. I. S. Hutton	Yangtze
Saippe	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. Maurice Leslie	Yangtze
Teal	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Com. S. P. B. Russell	Wei-hai-wei
Thistle	Gunboat	710	2	900	Lt.-Com. G. F. L. Page	Hongkong
Triumph	Battleship	11,915	—	12,500	Act. Comdr. A. S. S. S. S. S.	Hongkong
Tamar	Receiving ship	—	—	—	Comdr. Anstruther, C.M.G.	Wei-hai-wei
Uk	Torpedo-boat destroyer	590	—	7,500	Lt.-Comdr. Maxwell	Hongkong
Welland	Torpedo-boat destroyer	590	—	7,500	Lt.-Com. Poignard	Yangtze
Widgeon	Gunboat	195	2	800	Lt.-Com. M. B. Blackwood	Yangtze
Woodcock	Gunboat	150	2	500	Lt.-Comdr. Lloyd	Yangtze
Woodlark	Gunboat	150	2	500	Lt. Pope	Hongkong
O. 38.	—	—	—	—	Lt. McGillivie	Hongkong
O. 37.	—	—	—	—	Lt. J. Gaimies	Hongkong
O. 36.	—	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. Handley	West River
T.B. 035.	—	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. T. Barton	Hongkong
T.B. 037.	—	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. Nicol	West River
T.B. 038.	—	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. H. W. Seymour	Hongkong
T.B. 039.	—	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. H. W. Seymour	Hongkong

* Flagship of Vice-Admiral Jerram, K.C.B., C.V.O., German.

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON NORTH CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

French.

Montcalm	Armoured cruiser	11,000	—	20,000	Capt. Viaux	Shanghai
Dupleix	Armoured cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	Capt. Daveluy	Shanghai
Decidue	Gunboat	645	10	1,000	Lieut. Maitha	Canton
Argus	River gunboat	180	6	570	Lieut. de Madrilie	Canton
Vigilante	Gunboat	123	7	500	Lieut. Lecadet	Tongku
Peiho	Gunboat	130	—	—	Lieut. Collin	Tehong-king
Dondard de Lagree	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Millot	Tehong-king
Styx	Flagship of Rear-Admiral Huguet, Commander-in-Chief, the French China Station	1,798	10	1,700	Lieut. Martel	Saigon
Fronde	Armoured gunboat	350	7	303	Lieut. Theroin	Saigon
d'Iberville	Destroyer	130	7	300	Capt. de Frigate Andemar	Shanghai
Pistolet	Destroyer	307	6	300	Comdr. Castagne	Saigon
Monarque	Destroyer	1,825	10	9,000	Com.	Saigon
Manche	Surveying ship	—	—	—	Comdr. de Frigate Andemar	Saigon
Emden	Cruiser	3,600	22	13,500	Capt. v. Muller	Tsingtau
Gneisenau	Armoured cruiser	11,600	36	29,000	Captain Brunninghaus	Tsingtau
Itia	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. Sachse	Canton
Jaguar	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. Loring	Shanghai
Leipzig	Cruiser	3,250	24	11,000	Capt. Haun	Tsingtau
Loche	Cruiser	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Thierichen	Hankow
Nurnburg	Gunboat	3,400	22	13,200	Capt. v. Schonberg	Tsingtau
Otter	Cruiser	—	—	—	Capt. Lieut. Frie	Yangtze
Boharnhorst	River gunboat	11,600	36	26,000	Capt. F. Schaltz	Tsingtau
B. 90	Flagship	400	8	6,500	Capt. Lt. Brunner	Tsingtau
Figer	Torpedo-boat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Bocker	Tsingtau
Isingtan	Gunboat	223	4	1,300	Capt. Lt. v. Moller	Canton
Vaterland	River gunboat	223	4	500	Obt. z. S. Dressler	Yangtze
Adamastor	Cruiser	1,757	—	—	Capt. Annibal de S. Dias	Hongkong
Macao	Gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Martins	Macao
Patrie	Gunboat	700	—	—	Capt. Luiz A. de Magalhaes Correa	Macao

UNITED STATES VESSELS.

A-2	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign G. Bradford	Cavite
A-4	—	—	—	—	Ensign J. R. Mann	"
A-6	—	—	—	—	Ensign H. L. Rahel Daffar	"
A-7	—	—	—	—	Ensign R. L. Wood	"
Albany	Protected cruiser	3,430	10	7,500	Commander M. L. Bristol	Craising
Bainbridge	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lieut. R. A. Spruance	Cavite
Barry	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lieut. C. S. Keller	Cavite
Challenger	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lieut. S. M. La Bounty	Canton
Cincinnati	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lt. J. O. Gennings	Cavite
Dale	Protected cruiser	3,133	11	10,000	Com. J. V. Chase	Craising
Decatur	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lt. V. K. Colman	Cavite
Elcano	Gunboat	420	7	8,000	Lt. E. Durr	Cavite
Helena	Gunboat	1,332	8	800	Lt. Com. V. S. Gannon	Shanghai
Kohican	Gunboat	1,332	8	1,338	Com. G. R. Marvell	Shanghai
Konadnock	Station ship	3,980	6	3,000	Lt. V. R. Lowe	Cavite
Montgomery	Monitor	4,084	4	5,277	Lt. Y. Rorschach	Congap
Pampanga	Monitor	243	8	—	Ensign P. J. Peyton	Cavite
Piscataqua	Gunboat	854	2	1,300	Lt. Com. C. W. Coles	Canton
Pompey	Sea going tug	2,085	—	—	Com. H. H. Hough	Hongkong
Samar	Repair ship	—	—	—	J. H. Dayton	Shanghai
Wilmington	Cruiser	—	—	—	Com. R. H. Leigh	"
Saratoga	Flagship	—	—	—	—	"
Albatross	Cruiser	—	—	—	—	"

MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong July 6, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, — Mei Lung Pa	lb. 12
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk	" 20
" Roast, — Shiu	" 18
" Breast, — Ngau Lam	" 18
" Soup, — Tong Yuk	" 22
" Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	" 22
" do, — Sirloin Ngau Lau	" 20
" Sausages, — Ngau Chong	" 22
Bullock's Brains, — Know	per set 12
" Tongue fresh, — Ngau Li	each 60
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Li	" 0
" Head, — Ngau Tau	" \$1.20
" Heart, — Ngau Sam	" 14
" Hump, Salt, — Ngau Kin	" 24
" Feet, — Ngau Kaiki	" 12
" Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu	" 22
" Tail, — Ngau Mei	" 14
" Liver, — Ngau Kon	" 14
" Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	" 7
Calves' Head & Feet, — Ngau-chai-tau-kark	set \$1
Mutton Chop, — Yeung Fai Kwat	lb. 25
" Leg, — Yeung Pei	" 25
" Shoulder, — Yeung Shau	" 27
Pigs Chitlings, — Chu Chong	" 24
" Brains, — Chu Know	per set 2
" Feet, — Chu Kark	lb. 12
" Fry, — Chu Chak	" 3
" Head, — Chu Tau	" 17
" Heart, — Chu Sum	each 10
" Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	pair 8
" Liver, — Chu Con	lb. 23
Pork Chop, — Chu Fai Kwat	" 23
" Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk	" 27
" Leg, — Chu Po	" 27
" Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	" 85
Sheep Head and Feet, — Yeung Tau Kark	each 7
" Heart, — Yeung Sum	" 10
" Kidneys, — Yeung Yiu	lb. 25
" Liver, — Yeung Con	" 22
Sucking Pigs, To Order, — Chu Cha	" 18
Suet, Beef, — Sang Ngau Yau	" 24
" Mutton, — Sang Yeung Yau	" 19
Veal, — Ngau Chui Yuk	" 20
" Sausages, — Ngau Chai Chong	" 20

肉食

Shrimp, — Mankau Y	lb. 27
Salmon, — PS	" 10
Sauerkraut, — Yu	" 36
Shrimps, — Ha	" 30
Snapper, — Lap Yu	" 28
Soles, — Tat Sa Yu	" 18
Tenoh, — Wan Yu	" 21
Turbot, — Cho How Yu	" 80
Turtles, small, fresh water, — Kork Yu	" 80
White Bait, — Ngau Yu Chai	" 1

公魚

FRUITS.

菓子

Almonds, — Hung Yan	lb. 30
Apples, (California) — Kam San Ping Kho	" 20
" (Chefoo) — Tin Chun Ping Kho	" 20
" Small, — Hoi Tong	each 1
" Custard, — Fan Lai Chi	" 1
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, — San Shing Heung Chiu	lb. 4
" (brides), Macao, — San Heung Chiu	" 5
Chestnuts, Chinese, — Foong Lut	" 1
Carambols, — Yeung Tue	" 1
Cocoanuts, — Yeh Tse	each 9
Lemons, China, — Ning Moong	lb. 8
" America, — Kum San Ning Moon	" 9
Lichees Dried, — Lai Chi, small Stone	" 60
" Fresh, —	" 14
Limes, (Siam), — Sai Kung Ning Moong	each 14
Mango, Manila, — Lai Sung Moong	" 8
Mangosteens, — San Chuk Tse	doz 25
Oranges, (Canton), — San-shing Tim Ching	lb. 10
" Sweet, —	" 14
Pears, (American), — San Shoot Lay	" 15
" (Canton), — Sa Lay	" 15
Peanuts, — Fa Sang	" 12
Perseimons Large, — Hung Chie	" 12
Pine-apples, 1st quality, — Poon Ti Paw Law	each 10
" 2nd, — Chung-tang Paw Law	" 10
Plantain, — Tai Oheu	lb. 4
Plums, — Swatow, Hung Lai	" 6
Pumelo, Siam, — Chim Lo Yau	each 6
" Shanghai, — Lo Kwat	" 15
Walnuts, — Hop Tuo	lb. 15
" Green, — Sang Hop Tuo	" 15
Water Melon, — (Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 12
" (China) Sai Kwa	" 12
Grapes, — Sang Po Tai Tse	lb. 1

杏仁

金生果

天麻

荔枝

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POULTRY.

生口

VEGETABLES, &c.

菜蔬

Chicken, — Kai Chai	lb. 30
Capon, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	" 30
Ducks, — Ap	" 21
Doves, — Fan Y	each 20
Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tan	lb. 25
" Canton, — Kai	" 25
" Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	" 30
Geese, — Ngo	" 24
Jeese, Wild Shai, — Shang-ho Yea Ngo	" 24
Musk Deer, — Wong Kong	each 20
Hare, Shanghai, — Tu Chai	" 20
Partridge, — Che Khoo	" 20
Pheasant, — Shan Kai	pair 20
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kup	each 20
" Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kup	" 21
Quail, — Um Chan	" 21
Rice Birds, — Wo Fa Cheuk	dozen 20
Snipe, — Sa Choy	each 20
Turkeys, Cook, — Phor Kai Kung	lb. 50
" Hen, — Na	" 45
Wild Ducks, Shai, — Shang hoi Sai Ap	" 20
" 1, — Sai Ap Chai	" 20
" d Ducks Canton, — Sang-Shing Sai Ap	" 20

FISH.

海鮮

Barbel, — Ka Yu	lb. 24
Bream, — Bin Yu	" 16
Canton Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu	" 16
Carp, — Li Yu	" 25
Catfish, — Chik Yu	" 9
Codfish, — Man Yu	" 25
Crabs, — Hai	" 25
Cuttle Fish, — Muk Yu	" 25
Dab, — Sa Mang Yu	" 14
Dace, — Wong Mei Lun	" 9
Dog Fish, — Tit Tu Sa	" 8
Eels, Conger, — Hoi Mann	" 15
" Fresh water, — Tam Sin Yu	" 18
Eels, Yellow, — Wong Sin	" 30
Frogs, — Tan Kai	" 25
Garoupe, — Yek Pan	" 28
Gudgeon, — Pak Kup Yu	" 15
Herrings, — Ta Pak	" 13
Halibut, — Cheung Kwan Kup	" 23
Labrus, — Wong Yu	" 18
Loach, — Wu Yu	" 24
Lobsters, — Lung Ha	" 23
Mackerel, — Chi Yu	" 28
Monk Fish, — Mong Yu	" 28
Mullet, — Chai Yu	" 2
Oysters, — Sang Hoo	" 24
Parrotfish, — Kai Kung Yu	" 20
Perch, — Tan Loo	" 20
Pike, — Pa Paw Poong	" 14
Plaice, — Pan Yu	" 27
Pomfret, Black, — Hak Chong	" 27
Pomfret, White, — Pak Chong	" 27
Prawns, — Ming Ha	" 14
Oy, — Pa Pa Sa	" 18
Rock Fish, — Sak Ka Kung	" 18
Roach, — Oba Yu	" 18

Artichokes, Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Ah Chai	lb. 8
Beans, (French), Macao, — Oh Mou Pin Tau	" 13
" (French) Shanghai, — Sheung Hai Pin	" 13
" Sprout, — Ah Cho	" 7
" Long, — Tau Ko	" 7
Beet Root, — Hung Chai Tau	each 5
Brinjals, Green, — Ching Yuan	" 9
" Red, — Hung Ker	" 8
Cabbage, Chinese, com, — Kai Choy	" 11
Cabbage Red, — Hung Yea Choy	" 12
Cabbage, Shanghai, — Yeh Chai	" 12
Cane Shoots, bunch, — Kan Shan	lb. 9
Cauliflower, Large size, — Tai Yeh Cho Fa	each 1
" Medium size, — Cheung Yeh Cho Fa	" 1
" Small size, — Sai Yen Chai Fa	" 1
Carrots, — Kam Shum	lb. 6
Celery, Chinese, — Tong Kan Chai	" 7
" English, — Yeung Kan Chai	" 7
Chillies Dried, — Gon Lat Chiu	" 30
" Red, — Hung Far Chiu	" 20
" Green, — Ching Lat Chiu	" 10
Curry Leaf, English, — Kar Lee Chai Liu	" 15
Cucumbers, — Ching Kwa	" 8
Bitter Squash, — Fu Kwa	" 8
Garlic, — Que Tan	" 6
Ginger, young, — Sun Tse Keung	" 1
" old, — Lo Keung	" 1
Horse Radish, Shanghai, — Lik Kan	" 5
Indian Corn, — Suk Mai	each 8
Lettuce, — Yeung Sang Chai	" 6
Water Cress, — Ma Tai	lb. 1
" Mandarin, — Kwai Lum Ma Tai	" 4
Mushrooms, Fresh, — Sang Cho Koo	" 30
Mush Melon, Amer., — Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 6
Okroes, —	lb. 10
Onions Bombay, — Yeung Chong Tau	" 8

Commercial.

Home Commercial and Produce Markets.

June 12.
The Bank rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent. The Open market rate for short loans is 2 per cent., and discount of four months' Bank bills 2 1/4 per cent. There is a distinct improvement in the tone of the Silver market, and bars are now quoted at 20 1/2 d. per oz. Though there is not much passing in the Rubber Share market, what business there is is on the improving side, with more buyers than sellers. In China Tea a quiet but steady business is passing. Coffee has met with good competition, and prices have been fully maintained. Sugar has been quiet and prices easier. The market for Singapore Pepper remains steady, but quiet, and White Pepper shows little change. Rice is lower, with a fair business passing. Manila Hemp generally lower. Plantation Rubber remains very quiet, but prices are steady. First Latex Crepe being quoted 2s. 4d. per lb., and Smoked Sheet 2s. 3 1/2 d. per lb. Fine Hard Para is 2s. 9 1/2 d. per lb. Straits Tin is £141 5s. to £141 15s. for cash, and £143 to £143 10s. for three months.

Board of Trade Returns.
The Trade and Navigation returns of the United Kingdom for May show, as was the case in April, a decrease in exports, as well as a considerable decline in imports. The exports last month (excluding re-exports of Foreign and Colonial produce, which totalled £10,371,519) amounted to £42,051,100, as compared with £43,353,202 in May, 1913, a decrease of £1,302,102. The total exports last month were £3,218, 715 higher than in the corresponding month in 1912. The aggregate exports for January, February, March, April, and May together were higher by £1,365, 395 in 1914 than in the five corresponding months of 1913. The total exports for the opening five months of the present year exceeded the aggregate for the corresponding months of 1912 by £25,243,921. The total imports last month amounted to £59,103, 340, against £61,279,378 in May, 1913, a decrease of £2,176,038. The imports last month were higher than in May, 1912, by £4,030,875. The total imports for January, February, March, April, and May of the present year were altogether £2,813,823 less than in the five corresponding months of last year. The total imports for the opening five months of the present year exceeded the aggregate for the corresponding months of 1912 by £14,388,797.

Appended are the figures relating to our trade with the Far East, and from them it will be seen that our exports of cotton yarn to the Dutch East Indies and to China and Hongkong have increased, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1913, although the consignments to the Straits Settlements have not been so large. Exports of cotton piece goods, on the other hand, show a general falling off, with the one exception of Siam, the value of shipments to China and Hongkong being over £140,000 less than in May of last year. The figures for the first five months of the year, however, show a good advance in the case of that country. There is a decline recorded in the value of linen piece goods sent to Netherlands India and Japan, although in the latter case the quantity was greater. Japan also took more woollen and worsted tissues—with a lesser value, however—but considerably less silk broad stuffs, and, coming to metals and metal manufactures, less ship, bridge, and boiler plates, but more wrought tubes, pipes, and fittings, tin-plated plates and sheets, and textile machinery. With regard to China, there was an increase in the value, but at the same time a falling off in the quantity of tin-plated plates and sheets purchased, a substantial advance in the amount of textile machinery, and also more old iron and steel. More cast pipes and fittings were exported to the Straits Settlements than in May last year, as well as more steel and iron manufactures, but only five rail locomotives against 138 last May, and 164 unenumerated prime movers against 859 were

REVOLT IN DUTCH BORNEO.

Armed Malays in Dense Jungle.

The revolt in the Soekadana district of Borneo seems fast assuming serious proportions, says the Malay Mail. The trouble has been brewing for a long time, and is said to be in a large measure due to the attitude adopted by the senior Dutch officials in dealing with native affairs. The methods employed being considered harsh, the present Resident, Mr. de Vogel, is much disliked by the Malays in the Matang and Ketapang districts, and it is said that certain measures instituted by him lately, to protect the Dyaks, who are by the Malays and Bugis regarded as an inferior race, are responsible for the present revolt.

The rebels are all Malays, who are being led by Oetoesman and Deangot, descendants of ancient ruling Malay houses. Many other Malays, who returned to Borneo after the quelling of the last rising, are inflaming the country-side and calling the people to arms. The dense jungles, from Mahawa Perigi to Tandjong Ketang, are rapidly filling with hundreds of well-armed natives, bentangs (forts) being constructed in great numbers near the roads, where the Dutch forces must pass.

News from Soekadana says that many Malays from the Djelai and Kedawang river districts are secretly leaving the kampongs to join the rebels, but that others are seeking safety in flight. At Pontianak all is quiet.

Two large lighters, full of Government troops, have been towed to Ketapang. Capt. Ruempel is in command of an expedition which entered the Kedawang river, and will endeavour to crush the revolt before the natives have completed their preparations. Mr. Pronk, of the Government service, who was out with troops, has also been attacked, but the soldiers forced the natives to retreat. The Dutch side suffered no loss.

On board the Government steamer Kamee more troops have hurriedly arrived at Matang, but yet further reinforcements are requested by the Resident. A company of infantry, from the 18th battalion, is due at Matang from Batavia in command of Capt. Voskuil. Lieutenants Bos and Schneider are attached to the company.

Captain Brans, who, with two soldiers, was shot down by the rebels, was on a round of registration in the villages. He had gone in advance of his troops with two soldiers, when he was suddenly attacked by a band of some three hundred Malays, all wearing yellow head cloths. Several shots pierced the unfortunate officer and his men. Capt. Brans leaves a widow and two children, who are now in Pontianak. The family had contemplated going on Home leave in September this year.

The difficulties facing the troops are very great. The river is swift flowing; the jungle dense; no food stuffs are available in the district; everything will have to be carried up river in boats and the troops will thus constantly be exposed to an enemy in ambush. The bar which has formed at the mouth of the river will not permit the entry of any deep draught vessels.

transhipped. The figures for the five months, however, are 514 against 100 and 1,022 against 859 respectively. In the past month 1,740 fewer barrels of beer were sent to the Straits. With reference to imports, it will be noticed that there is a falling off in the amount of tea from China, Hongkong, and Macao, although the five months' imports represent an advance on 1913. Consignments from Netherlands India continue to increase. There was more silk sent from China, and at the same time less from Japan than in May last year, the five months' figures, however, recording an all-round advance. As for rubber, the total imports during the month were valued at £1,245,730, being a decrease in value as well as representing less in quantity. The Straits sent as more by about 7,000

OFFICIAL SECRETS.

Charge Against Dockyard Fitter.

At Portsmouth Police Court on June 2nd Samuel Maddick, 39, electrical fitter in Portsmouth Dockyard, was brought up in custody charged, under the Official Secrets Act, 1911, "that, being a person holding office under his Majesty, he attempted to communicate information to a person other than a person to whom he was authorized to communicate it, to the prejudice of the safety and interests of the State on divers dates since April 28, 1914."

Detective-inspector William Hayman, Metropolitan Police, said that in consequence of information received, he and Chief Inspector Sewell went to the oil fuel area at Porton on Monday morning. There they saw the prisoner, whom the witness knew.

The witness called him aside and said: "We are police officers. We believe you are about to communicate information of a secret nature to a foreign Power, and shall arrest you."

The prisoner replied, "Yes, I was going abroad in a day or two—probably at the week-end—to meet one of those agents at Ostend." He also made a further statement in which he mentioned names, which the witness asked permission to suppress for the present.

The prisoner was taken to the Dockyard and detained. The witness and Chief Inspector Sewell then went to his house, Byerley-road, Fratton, and there found books and memoranda which would be submitted to the Public Prosecutor and produced later.

On the application of the witness, the prisoner was remanded for a week. When leaving the dock he said: "I had no secret information to give away."

centals, however, than the corresponding month of last year. The total imports during the first five months of the year show a drop in value as well as in quantity, although the Straits Settlements and F.M.S. sent larger quantities.

Acting Chinese Minister in London.
H.E. Shen Shui Ling, who is coming as acting Chinese Minister in London, is a son of Shen, who was Viceroy of the Liang Kiang Provinces. The new Minister is 41 years of age. He began his diplomatic career as attaché at the Chinese Legation in Paris, and later was First Secretary at the Legation in Berlin during the time when the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sun Pao-chi, was the Chinese Minister there. Then he returned to the Chinese Foreign Office as an assistant-secretary, and later took up his first appointment as a Chinese Minister and proceeded to Vienna, where he has been serving his Government for the past four years.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. Charles Alexander Hooper has this day been admitted a partner in our Firm which will continue to be carried on under the name of JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1914.

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GEORGE HOOGE,
Manager.
Queen's Road, Hongkong
Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1912

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YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000

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Reserve Fund " 18,900,000

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EISHIONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1913.

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Paid-up Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £1,800,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up £1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

1.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

8.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling £1,500,000 at 2 1/2

Silver \$17,550,000

\$32,650,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman.

W. L. Patterden, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

F. H. Holyoak, Esq.

C. Landgraf, Esq.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

H. A. Siebs, Esq.

Ad. Widmann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. Stab.

ACTING MANAGER: Shanghai—J. D. Smart.

London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE BUSINESS OF THE ABOVE Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of £100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

Capital Fully Paid-up Sh. Tael 7,500,000

Head Office—Shanghai.

Board of Directors—Berlin.

Branches:

Berlin Calcutta Canton.

Hamburg Hankow Kobe.

Peking Singapore Tientsin.

Tsinanfu Tientsin Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.

Deutsche Bank (Berlin), London Agency.

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft.

Dresdener Bank.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

MAX GUTSCHKE, Manager.

Hongkong, 9th Oct. 1911.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed " 1,125,000

Paid Up " 552,500

Reserve Fund 455,000

BANKERS: Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON, Manager.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

Cannot be beaten. If Equalled, For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors.

EXCHANGE.

Selling	T/T Marks
1/10 5/8	193 1/4
1/10 11/16	Demand Germany 194
1/10 3/4	T/T France 237 1/2
1/10 3/4	On Haiphong 5 1/2 % p.m.
1/10 3/4	On Saigon 5 1/2 %
1/10 13/16	On Bangkok 8 1/2 %
74 1/4	Buying.
Private 30 d/s sight S'hai 75 1/4	4 m/s. L/C 1/11 1/8
T/T Singapore 81	4 m/s. D/P 1/11 1/8
T/T Japan 92 1/4	6 m/s. L/C 1/11 3/16
T/T India 141 1/2	30 d/s S'hai & Melbourne 1/11 1/4
Demand India 141 1/2	30 d/s San F'co & New York 16 1/2
T/T Bombay 141 1/2	4 m/s. Marks 1/24 1/2

